THE LITERARY DIGEST

(Title registered in U. S. Patent Office and in Foreign Countries)

PUBLIC OPINION, *New York*, and CURRENT OPINION, *New York*, combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST
(Titles registered in U. S. Patent Office)

Vol. CIV, No. 3 | New York, January 18, 1930 | Whole Number 2074

TOPICS OF THE DAY

(This title registered in U. S. Patent Office)

THE OUTLOOK FOR PROSPERITY IN 1930

FROM THE DRAMATIC SPECTACLE OF 1929, with its record-breaking business activity in the earlier months, the mad mid-summer up-rush, and the sensational autumnal crash of the stock market, followed by sagging of business activities at the year-end, we turn to the new year with anxious questions.

Will the stock market come back?

Will a serious business depression follow the Wall Street collapse?

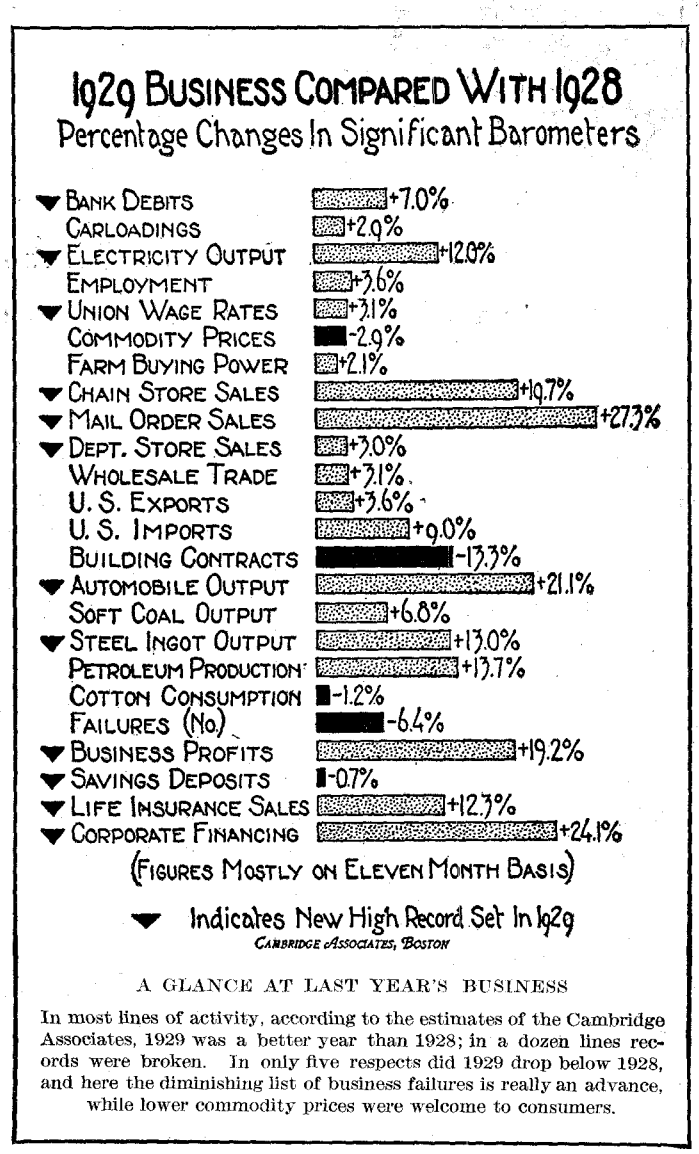
How long will the present moderate recession last?

How will 1930 rank as a business year?

What will be the effect of the Hoover program for restoring confidence?

These are only a few of the queries that a host of New Year prophets try to answer. The crop of forecasts now reaches bumper proportions. High government officials are asked to pass judgment on the present and the future. Bankers, statisticians, financial editors, market-letter writers for brokerage houses, officials of trade associations, captains of industry and merchant princes help to fill the bulky special New Year's surveys published by many papers. But by summary and selection the essentials of their prognostications can be set down briefly.

In short, cautiousness tempers optimism. The New York *Times* sums up the many forecasts it prints in four words: "We bid you hope." *The Annalist* characterizes the dominating tone of the New York newspaper annuals as "one of cautious but rather determined cheerfulness."


1929 BUSINESS COMPARED WITH 1928
Percentage Changes In Significant Barometers
▼ BANK DEBITS +7.0%
CARLOADINGS +2.9%
▼ ELECTRICITY OUTPUT +12.0%
EMPLOYMENT +3.6%
▼ UNION WAGE RATES +3.1%
COMMODITY PRICES -2.9%
FARM BUYING POWER +2.1%
▼ CHAIN STORE SALES +19.7%
▼ MAIL ORDER SALES +27.3%
▼ DEPT. STORE SALES +3.0%
WHOLESALE TRADE +3.1%
U. S. EXPORTS +3.6%
U. S. IMPORTS +9.0%
BUILDING CONTRACTS -13.3%
▼ AUTOMOBILE OUTPUT +21.1%
SOFT COAL OUTPUT +6.8%
▼ STEEL INGOT OUTPUT +13.0%
PETROLEUM PRODUCTION +13.7%
COTTON CONSUMPTION -1.2%
FAILURES (No.) -6.4%
▼ BUSINESS PROFITS +19.2%
▼ SAVINGS DEPOSITS -0.7%
▼ LIFE INSURANCE SALES +12.3%
▼ CORPORATE FINANCING +24.1%
(FIGURES MOSTLY ON ELEVEN MONTH BASIS)
▼ Indicates New High Record Set In 1929
CAMBRIDGE ASSOCIATES, BOSTON
A GLANCE AT LAST YEAR'S BUSINESS
In most lines of activity, according to the estimates of the Cambridge Associates, 1929 was a better year than 1928; in a dozen lines records were broken. In only five respects did 1929 drop below 1928, and here the diminishing list of business failures is really an advance, while lower commodity prices were welcome to consumers.

The newspapers throughout the country generally find the year opening cheerfully. Our stability following such a shock as that of the bull market's collapse seems to the Brooklyn *Eagle* and the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* evidence of the real firmness of our business foundations. The Washington *Post* expects 1930 to "be a year of sustained prosperity in keeping with the general economic trend in the United States since its recovery from the post-war depression." The Columbus *Ohio State Journal* finds the hopeful note dominant, agreeing with "sane observers" in the belief that "1930 will witness a period of steady trends based on the gigantic consuming power of the country and on the huge program of construction outlined by President Hoover." To the Duluth *News-Tribune* the year seems to be opening under the most favorable auspices for all kinds of business. "Unless all the economic experts are off their trolleys," chimes in the Emporia *Gazette* from Kansas, "the spring of 1930 will see a tremendous flood-tide of prosperity, because the slight depression of the fall of 1929 was due to lack of confidence rather than economic reasons."

And yet this is no time for mere conventional optimism, think several newspapers, which consider 1929 the end of an epoch. It seems to the Raleigh *News and Observer* that "the year 1930 calls for an end of joy-riding." It "will be a good year to those who work, who save, who practise thrift, who have faith and confidence that at bottom this country is sound."

The year now ended taught us a priceless lesson, agrees B. C. Forbes, in his New York *American* column. We had begun to believe that "the royal road to riches lay through speculation." But there has been a rude awakening. "Work, not Wall Street, has again become the key to success," and "this is the most priceless lesson 1929 has taught."

The most significant event of 1929, says the Cincinnati *Times-Star*, was "the Hoover campaign to break the old rule of industrial depression following speculation and consequent panic in the stock market." This, declares the New York *World*, "is really more than an experiment":

"It is a significant expansion of the processes of conscious social planning, which are still a very new thing in human history.

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During the greater part of man's existence on this globe his progress has been without conscious direction. To-day that is changed. In compulsory education, eugenic and child-labor legislation, the regulation of immigration and the segregation of the non-social classes we see a purpose not only to promote the general welfare of the present generation but to shape in some degree the character and quality of future society."

We are at the close of an epoch. At least, so declares *The Wall Street Journal.* "During three-quarters of the past twelve months this country continued under the sway of energies and conditions, dating from the close of the war, which have now all but spent their force." There was talk of a return to "normalcy" after the collapse of a post-war boom, but "a new industrial revolution based upon a virtually new discovery of the possibilities of power machinery and a variety of literally new chemical and technical processes irresistibly swept the country past anything that might have been recognized as a normal state of affairs." Now, 1930 "seems likely to bring in conditions more nearly comporting with what most men think of as normal or stable than those which have long been so familiar a representation of American prosperity." No calamity impends, nothing worse in any event than "the reduction of the total amount of business by a small percentage of the whole."

READY FOR THE NEW YEAR
—Sykes in the New York *Evening Post.*

Confident that "a few months should see us out of the woods, and going forward to commercial revival," the New York *Telegram* feels that:

"The problem during the coming year is to bring up to the general level the long deprest industries and those classes of workers and consumers not now sharing in prosperity.

"It applies to such sick industries as coal and textiles, in which there is world overproduction and domestic maladjustment. It applies also to classes of the population close to the poverty line.

"In general the women workers, the child workers, the Negro workers, the unorganized workers, the unskilled workers have not benefited proportionately in prosperity, and they have little better prospects for 1930."

Passing from such January musings in editorial sanctums to the opinions of personages more intimately concerned with industry and trade, we quote a few cheerful words from Washington. First of all, of course, is the President, whose leadership in restoring confidence last fall lends significance to this statement made by David Lawrence in a Consolidated Press dispatch: "Mr. Hoover is inclined to discount the stories of business recession and to look forward to 1930 as likely to be a good average year, with possibilities of some high records in the last six months, and with business holding its own, with some few exceptions in the first six months."

While on a yachting trip in West Indian waters, Secretary Mellon made a statement emphasizing the hazardous nature of attempts at prophecy, but continuing:

"I see nothing in the present situation that is either menacing or warrants pessimism. During the winter months there may be some slackness or unemployment, but hardly more than at this season each year. I have every confidence that there will be a revival of activity in the spring, and that during the coming year the country will make steady progress."

Secretary Lamont of the Department of Commerce contents himself with this rather vague bit of generalizing: "The nature of the economic disposition of the United States is such that one may confidently predict, for the long run, a continuance of prosperity and progress." Assistant Secretary Klein in a radio talk said he would like to add to his chief's statement his "own conviction that we are justified in feeling an abiding if, perhaps, not an exuberant optimism."

At least one responsible government official, however, risks putting down definite reasons for predicting "that 1930 will measure in volume of business with the preceding year." Francis I. Jones, director general of the United States Department of Labor's Employment Service, says in his introductory summary of a special survey of "industrial agricultural and general employment prospects for 1930":

"Road construction and public improvements will exceed by many millions the 1929 program.

"The extensive improvement plans of the major railroads will afford much employment in their construction, maintenance, and equipment divisions.

"The automotive industry for the moment is marking time, but the large manufacturers are optimistic with the prospect of a volume of business equal to that of the year just ended.

"It is expected that all building craftsmen will not be able to find employment until early spring. However, it is believed that building in 1930 should compare favorably with 1929.

"It is not expected that there will be a noticeable improvement in the textile industry, but it is believed it will maintain the 1929 record.

"Agricultural employment prospects for the year are regarded as very encouraging.

"It is expected that the iron and steel industry will show an increase in production and employment, as 1929 showed over the previous year. The large volume of road construction, which consumes much iron, rail replacement and equipment for railroads, the promising automobile business, and the combined buying powers of the farmers indicate a very bright year for this important industry.

"Notwithstanding that the New Year promises to be a splendid employment year, there will, however, be some unemployment, particularly among those who have passed the apparent discriminatory age of forty-five years."

Also from Washington comes a New Year's letter from the United States Chamber of Commerce to its members, in which recent reports to the National Chamber are said to indicate that "plans are being made with confidence to meet the problems of 1930." In particular, "on the side of production, industry generally shows a disposition to base its programs on anticipated normal business activities during the new year."

Members of the National Association of Manufacturers, whose views have been gathered by the Association, are of a vast variety of opinions. As President John E. Edgerton of the Association puts it, "the pessimists are forecasting storms; the

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optimists only blue skies." For himself Mr. Edgerton, "taking a middle position," "can observe little on the horizon to-day to give us undue or great concern"—

"During the next two or three months, I believe we will see much uncertainty and confusion, some of it brought about by the wrangling over the tariff; some of it brought about by a related slackening of orders and expansion in certain industries; some of it brought about by gross exaggerations as to the unemployment.

"Our reports show that there has been a slowing down in automobile lines, chemicals, furniture, iron and steel, lumber, paints, oils, varnishes, and yet in the steel business some of the companies report record earnings. There may be some falling off in employment, but the reports from our members do not show it. On the contrary, 69 per cent. of the reporting members have increased their forces, and 91 per cent. of them increased wages. Production, as compared with last year, has been increased by 74 per cent. of the companies.

"Barring a few inevitable disruptions here and there, I believe the immediate future is safe. And the real future will take care of itself."

GETTING HIS STRIDE
—Bishop in the St. Louis *Star*.

Information gathered from all over the country by that great news-gathering organization, the Associated Press, is said to show few important changes in the general picture of prosperity. Looking backward, the consensus of opinion thus collected views 1929 as a year of superlatives in business—"the greatest rise, the greatest fall, and the greatest recovery," and, as the New York *World* continues with this brief summary:

"To-day the essence of most forecasts is that certain lines of business will proceed conservatively the first half of 1930. By this means they will be able to take good advantage of rising production, higher stock prices and increased employment expected during the latter half."

In the utterances of scores of business men quoted in the New Year supplements of New York papers, *The Annalist* discerns "a very wide range of views and a great variety of reasoning processes tending in general toward the more or less convincing demonstration that better times are in the offing—some prognosticators seeing it further off than others."

"The note of conservative optimism" is a striking feature of the opinions of leaders of finance and industry gathered by the New York *Times*. Bankers, industrialists, transportation executives, public-utility operators and spokesmen for other interests are credited with believing in general "that employment will be maintained at a satisfactory level in 1930, and that the returns to business enterprises will compare favorably with those of the best past years."

As the New Year opened the reports to *The Times* from the different Federal Reserve districts indicated that business was generally marking time while readjustments were under way. As *The Times* notes, "optimism is generally exprest for the latter part of the year, but the immediate situation appears rather clouded, with retrenchments apparent in many lines, some measure of increased unemployment and slow movements of goods generally." Leading retailers throughout the country, questioned by *The Times*, are said to "view the outlook for 1930 with a degree of optimism tempered by realization of the increased need of aggressive planning." Merchants are credited with believing that the Hoover construction program will minimize unemployment during the first half of the year, while marked improvement is anticipated in the last half.

It might be noted here that fears that the stock-market shock would cut down holiday trade seem now to be groundless. President Hoover is said in the Washington dispatches to have received reports from the Department of Commerce showing that 1929 Christmas shopping was fully up to that of 1928.

Such is the business aspect as seen at the opening of the New Year by editors, public officials and representatives of business. A selected group of more specific forecasts by financial authorities appears in our department of Investments and Finance, beginning on page 48.

WHAT DO YOU KNOW ABOUT THAT?

Test your knowledge with the questions below. If you can not answer them, turn to the pages indicated. Each one counts 4.

1. What is "peanut-brittle" ice used for? (p. 32).
2. In what language are the newspapers of Haiti published? (p. 16).
3. Is it harder to believe in God than to believe a lizard grew wings? (p. 21).
4. Where is the biggest sewer in the world? (p. 34).
5. Where was the mummy of "America's King Tut" found? (p. 38).
6. What two Senators have recently been made Ambassadors? (p. 13).
7. How many operatic failures in a decade can Mr. Gatti-Casazza boast? (p. 20).
8. Is tolerance a virtue of unbelievers only? (p. 21).
9. What is the newest fog and fire alarm? (p. 32).
10. Who pays the piper for elderly rum riots? (p. 22).
11. What catches the music public to-day, the music or the singer? (p. 20).
12. Who will be America's chief foe in the battle for world trade? (p. 15).
13. What is Britain's annual bill for mental deficients? (p. 34).
14. Are rough games and rough food good for children? (p. 22).
15. What distinguished Ambassador is running for the United States Senate? (p. 13).
16. What type of students affect radicalism? (p. 19).
17. In what European country is there permanent unemployment of more than one million people? (p. 16).
18. Who are the American delegates to the London Naval Conference? (p. 8).
19. How are heat and cold used to check pain? (p. 36).
20. What new islands have just been acquired by Uncle Sam? (p. 53).
21. What sculptor has a museum all to himself, and where in America? (p. 19).
22. Will license cure the ills of Puritanism? (p. 23).
23. What is the difference between the Paris pact and the Kellogg pact? (p. 17).
24. What is the "holiday" attributed to Death in a recent play? (p. 18).
25. How many slaves are there in the world to-day? (p. 22).

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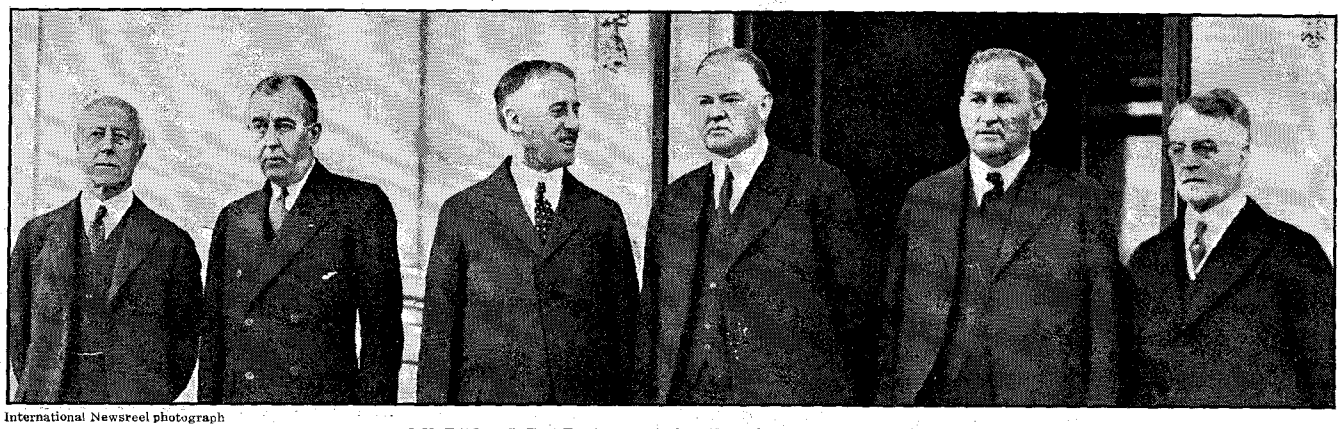
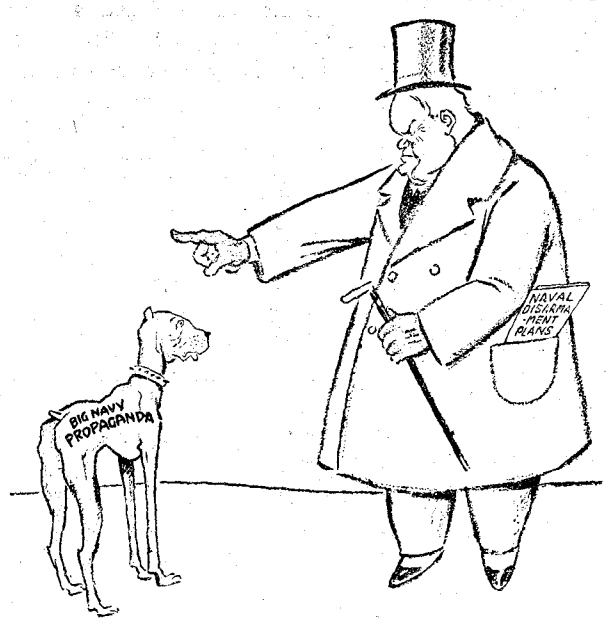
OUR NAVAL PEACE ENVOYS AND SKETCHES OF THE TROUBLES AHEAD OF THEM



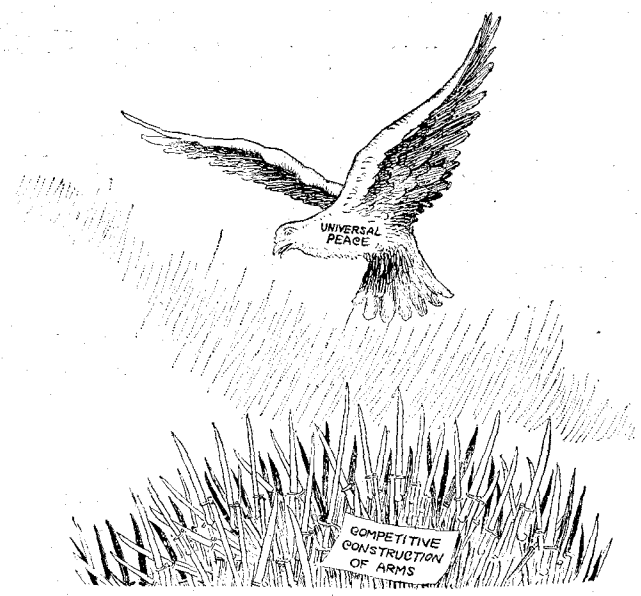
International Newsreel photograph

AMERICAN WARRIORS IN THE CAUSE OF PEACE

Here President Hoover is shown bidding godspeed to five of the delegates to the London naval conference, which opens on January 21. Left to right: Secretary of the Navy Charles Francis Adams; Senator David A. Reed, of Pennsylvania; Secretary of State Henry L. Stimson; President Hoover; Senator Joseph T. Robinson, of Arkansas, and Ambassador Morrow. The other delegates are Ambassadors Dawes and Gibson.



"BACK TO THE KENNEL, ROVER"
—Plaschke in the Louisville *Times*.



THE PRESENT LANDING
—Shafer in the Cincinnati *Times-Star*.

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'TWAS THE NIGHT BEFORE THE DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE
—Darling in the New York *Herald Tribune*.

WE MIGHT AS WELL GET RID OF THIS UNSIGHTLY JUNK—NOBODY'S USING IT.
PACIFISTS
U.S. SHIP OF STATE
FAILURE TO KEEP UP OUR RATIO
NAVAL STRENGTH
WASHINGTON CONFERENCE SACRIFICE OF OUR SAFETY

Copyright, 1929, by the Chicago *Tribune*

DUMPING THE LIFE-PRESERVERS
—Orr in the Chicago *Tribune*.

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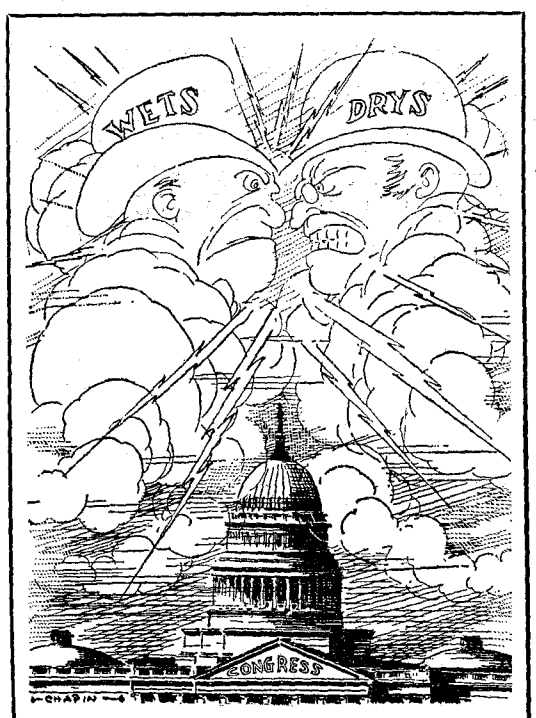
KILLING RUM-RUNNERS—"MURDER" OR "JUSTICE"?

WHAT WETS CALL "the Newport massacre," and "bloody murder" of Massachusetts citizens, drys applaud as justifiable killing of three liquor smugglers by "splendid" coast guardsmen performing their lawful duty in Narragansett Bay.

The fatal incident serves to bring out bolder attacks on Prohibition enforcement and more vigorous defense of enforcement of law to the limit than anything that has happened in a long time.

The story of killing and capture told by news-writers reveals a coast-guard fleet of cutters off Newport, Rhode Island, searching through heavy fog for rum-runners from "mother ships" outside the limit, stocked with thousands of cases of liquor destined for the New Year celebrations in New York and other Atlantic coast cities. Some $500,000 worth of liquors was seized from three rum-running boats. The *Flor del Mar's* crew attempted to burn her up as they took to small boats and escaped. The crew of the *Roamer* had gone into the darkness when she was picked up.

When the coast-guard cutter *290* sighted the liquor-laden *Black Duck*, and signaled her to heave to, she speeded up for a getaway. Gunfire brought her to a standstill, and such capture cost the lives of three of her crew and the wounding of the fourth man. The dead were Jacob Weiseman of New Bedford, out on bail under indictment for violating liquor laws, and reputed owner of the *Black Duck;* Dudley A. Brandt, a marine engineer of Dorchester; and John Goulart, a fisherman of Fairhaven, Massachusetts. John Travers, wounded, is also a lobster fisherman of Fairhaven. That the *CG-290's* gunfire was directed to crippling the *Black Duck's* rudder, and the dead men were behind her pilot house, which was riddled as the boat swung around, are details strest by some reports, while critics claim that further investigation, beyond simply the official statements which have approved the action of the guardsmen, must be made. It is reported that Rhode Island's Attorney-General will ask a grand jury indictment against the guardsmen of *CG-290* for wilful manslaughter, on the ground that the pilot-house killings could not have been incidental to machine-gun fire directed to the rudder and stern of the *Black Duck*.



THUNDER IN THE AIR

—Chapin in the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*.

To the wets this latest attempt to "shoot Prohibition into unwilling people" is a "disgraceful" exercise of "Prohibition tyranny." At a protest meeting in Faneuil Hall, Boston, popularly recalled as "the Cradle of Liberty" back in Boston Tea Party days, Chairman Crooker denounced the commander of the Coast Guard *290* as a "miserable skunk," and demanded that "this insult to the people of Massachusetts and Rhode Island be apologized for." Congressmen Douglass and McCormack protested against "Federal attempt to enforce an unenforceable law," altho "not wishing to protect rum-runners." Mayor Fitzgerald declared that "the coast-guard men had no more right to shoot those men than police officers of Boston had a right to enter a hotel and shoot their guests who were imbibing the illicit waters." Resolutions called for investigation by President Hoover to prevent official suppression of facts and whitewashing a criminal act in the enforcement of an "unnecessary and stupid law."

After this meeting a crowd descended on Boston Common and destroyed the bulletin board and posters of the coast-guard recruiting station there, whence the officer in charge escaped in a taxi. It is announced that all the "associated organizations" opposed to Prohibition, including the Liberal Civic League, which called the Faneuil Hall meeting, will hold a series of protest parades and mass meetings in various cities. At New London, Connecticut, a coast-guard base, dispatches say that a gang of "unknown" residents, mistaking two of the guardsmen for members of the "murderous" crew of the *290*, vented local feeling by beating them up, and that others threw stones at the houseboat of Boatswain Cornell, commander of the *290*.

In Congress Representative La Guardia of New York takes the initiative in denouncing the "bloody murder" of rum-runners as "another paragraph in the shameless annals of Prohibition." He laments the demoralization of the Coast Guard, declaring:

"What Prohibition has done to the coast guard it will do to the Department of Justice within a short time after that department is curst with the duty of Prohibition enforcement. The Attorney-General, now the chief law officer of the Government and legal adviser to the President, will be transformed into a national super-sleuth.

"What other law is there on the statute books of our country, or any other country, that requires the daily taking of human life, the constant use of armed vessels, revolvers, machine-guns, and cannon to enforce? In our whole history there has been no popular and universal resistance to law obedience until Prohibition was forced upon the people."

On the other hand, Congressman Beedy of Maine evoked applause in the House of Representatives when he answered La Guardia's query, "How long are we going to continue the use of force to enforce a law which the majority of people do not want," by declaring: "I would say that we go far enough to let these flagrant violators of the law and defiers of constitutional provisions and an arm of this government know that we mean business." And again:

"If a rum boat defies the command of a coast-guard officer to stop and permit a search, and starts to escape, then it is time for the officer in charge of that boat to command that they fire on that boat and attempt to disable her, without, if possible, injuring anybody.

"But if she attempts to escape or maneuver herself into such a position—knowing this is a United States Government boat—that she is within range of their guns, then the members of this House, sworn to uphold the Constitution and to defend it against its enemies, must make these boys know that if they do their duty a majority of the members of Congress and the people of the United States are behind them to a man."

Similarly defending the coast guardsmen, General Superintendent F. Scott McBride of the Anti-Saloon League insists that the wets must assume responsibility for crimes committed by the lawbreakers. And Clarence True Wilson of the Methodist Board of Temperance, Prohibition, and Morals hails the evidence of growing determination of the majority of Americans to enforce

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Prohibition, and compares the fighting spirit of Rear-Admiral Frederick C. Billard, head of the coast-guard service, to that of Bob Evans and Admiral Dewey in decisive engagements. Dr. Wilson concludes:

"The country can afford to ignore the slanders of wet propaganda sheets. It can afford to treat with the contempt it deserves, the vicious snarls of criminals, their allies and supporters. The will of the United States should be ascendent—should be made ascendent. That means Prohibition enforcement from the Gulf of Mexico to the Canadian border, from Sandy Hook to the Golden Gate."

Admiral Billard stands by his men of the *CG-290*. The job is to prevent smuggling contraband of any and every kind, he says, and when a rum-runner refuses to obey the command to halt, there are only two things to do:

"One is to do nothing but patiently wait for the time when the smuggler will be kind and gracious enough to accede to the command of the United States to stop. The other is to take the line of action authorized and indicated by the laws of the United States.

"The Coast Guard enforces at sea the laws of the United States. It does not discuss or question their wisdom or expediency. With a habit of mind developed by tradition in an honorable history of 139 years, when assigned to any task to perform, whether or not it be a popular or an agreeable or an easy one, it simply gives the sailorman's answer, 'aye, aye, sir,' and carries on."

Secretary of the Treasury Mellon declares that under the law "the Coast Guard could not do less than it did." Assistant Secretary Lowman says official reports of correct action are confirmed and the case is closed. He adds: "The Treasury does not intend to answer any Faneuil Hall resolutions." It has also been announced that negotiations are going on with Canadian authorities to increase the number of ports of entry from 100 to 600, and increase the patrol force of inspectors, guardsmen, etc., to perhaps 10,000 men. Into this picture of current developments comes also the disciplining of a score of coast guardsmen, not of the *CG-290*, but of other patrols, for intoxication on liquor from the contraband seized on the *Flor del Mar*.

Turning to editorial comment in the press we find broken lines of customary wets and drys most interesting. The Washington *Post*, for example, takes the New York *Herald Tribune* to task for questioning whether enforcement excuses "the raking of an unarmed rum-runner with machine-guns at close range." *The Post* insists that—

"Nothing is to be gained by anti-prohibitionists in attacking the law that protects the frontiers of the United States against smuggling. Whether Prohibition is to be the law or not, the Coast Guard must patrol the coast and put down smugglers, whatever their cargoes may be."

Similarly the Minneapolis *Tribune* contends that "the issue was not primarily one of Prohibition in any of its aspects. It was a clear-cut question of law enforcement."

Numerous papers appear to prefer discussing the Boston demonstrations rather than the killings. The Hartford *Times* warns Old Boston of the consequences of such "reckless demonstration, mobbing and raising the slogan of rebellion, making martyrs of bootleggers and rum-runners." And the very dry Raleigh *News and Observer* suggests, in view of "profanation" of Faneuil Hall and the mob attack on the recruiting station, that the famous historic tribute of "Massachusetts—there she stands!" should now be changed to "Massachusetts—there she staggers!"

Two contrasting views of the coast-guard killing represent the substance of much editorial comment. On the question of Prohibition enforcement "the Coast Guard does it," and that's that, according to the Los Angeles *Times*. Altho "within the law," the Springfield *Union* observes that "a law which provokes, if it does not actually require, so much bloodshed, will be not regarded as salutary."

MAGISTRATE VITALE AND THE "MURDER CONTRACT"

THE LURID GLOW of the New York underworld leaps into a blaze of newspaper publicity that touches, if it does not actually scorch, New York officialdom.

Amazing charges that shock even the blasé metropolis are being sifted—charges that a "czar" of the underworld entered into a contract to have two reputed racketeers murdered for $20,000; that he paid only $5,000 after the crimes were committed, and then, to recover the contract, staged a fake hold-up at a dinner given for City Magistrate Albert H. Vitale; that a police detective at the dinner, who was disarmed by the robbers, had his gun restored to him an hour or two later by Magistrate Vitale himself.

Police and a grand jury have been busy seeking out the truth from a mass of accusations and allegations. From the Vitale dinner hold-up as a center tendrils run in all directions. A drug raid seems to link the case with the murdered Arnold Rothstein; another link involves city officialdom, at least to the extent that Mayor Walker replied hotly to charges by one of the chief figures in the case that Tammany politics inspired the murder-contract story.

In addition to all this, the lengthy articles spread on the front pages of the New York dailies tell us of an attempt by those close to Magistrate Vitale to have Police Commissioner Whalen arrested; of the underworld "czar's" defiance of the police; of a seized gangster note giving instructions to "tell Vitale he has nothing to worry about."

The drama opened on December 8 when twoscore members of the Tepecano Democratic Club gave a dinner for Magistrate Vitale, honorary president, who had just returned home from a vacation in Virginia. The news stories of that date tell how seven men, all unmasked but one, entered the Roman Gardens Restaurant in the Bronx at the height of the dinner—in fact, while the guest of honor was speaking—and forced every one present to place his hands on the table. Then they set about robbing the guests. When they came to Detective Arthur C. Johnson they took his gun away, warning him that he would be "a dead cop" if he attempted to resist. Magistrate Vitale later praised Johnson for his conduct, saying that any resistance might have resulted in the killing or wounding of several guests. But Police Commissioner Whalen disagreed. Johnson was reduced to the grade of patrolman, and suspended pending his trial before the Commissioner. It was at that trial, on December 26, that the startling charges about the murder contract were made. Quoting the New York *Times:*

"The hold-up was staged to gain possession of a written contract under which a Chicago gunman murdered Frankie Yale and Frank Marlow for $20,000, according to testimony given at the trial.

"The man who was named under oath as having hired the gunman was Ciro Terranova, alias Morello, alias the Boss. He was among the forty guests 'robbed' at the dinner. Terranova had paid only $5,000 of the murder price. The gunman served an ultimatum that unless the balance were paid he would give the police the contract, which bore Terranova's signature and which bluntly set forth the agreement to assassinate Yale, leader of a Brooklyn gang, and Marlow, a Broadway racketeer.

"Agreeing to have the cash ready for him, Terranova invited the slayer to the Magistrate's dinner, it was testified. He told the gunman to bring along the contract. After satisfying himself that the man had the document, Terranova gave the word for the seven men to raid the dinner. They got the contract, and within four hours were sending back most of the $5,000 in jewelry and money they had taken from the diners in order to make the robbery look genuine to the Chicago criminal."

"The story behind the fake robbery," *The Times* goes on, "was told by Inspector Joseph J. Donovan, in charge of the Bureau of Criminal Identification, who said the facts were obtained by the secret-service squad, the members of which pretend

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International

MAGISTRATE VITALE

THE SOCIAL SEASON IN FULL SWING IN NEW YORK
—Kirby in the New York *World*.

International

CIRO TERRANOVA

Above are two of the leading figures in New York's "murder-contract" investigation. Terranova is accused of staging a fake hold-up at a dinner given for Magistrate Vitale to recover from a Chicago killer a $20,000 contract for the slaying of Frank Marlow and Frankie Yale, reputed racketeers. Only $5,000, it is said, had been paid. A police detective who was disarmed at the dinner testified that the Magistrate restored his gun an hour or two later, "without explanation."

to be criminals. As casually as if he were discussing the humdrum routine of his own police archives, the Inspector gave his narrative from the witness stand." Johnson, who had been criticized severely by Commissioner Whalen for consorting with known criminals—seven of the guests at the Vitale dinner were said by the Commissioner to have criminal records—then took the stand and told how he had lost his pistol to the hold-up men. He explained that Magistrate Vitale had regained the gun for him, and disclosed that he had delayed an hour in reporting the crime at the request of the magistrate, who expected some "information" on the robbery.

New phases of the case developed quickly. Commissioner Whalen made a flying trip to Chicago, ostensibly to study traffic conditions, but actually, according to press reports, to seek the gunman mentioned in the murder-contract story. Chicago police officials, we read, greeted him cordially, but exprest surprize that any one would contract to pay $20,000 for a couple of murders when "first-class killings" could be had at $2,000 each. Returning to New York, Commissioner Whalen had three alleged guests at the Vitale dinner arrested on robbery charges—Daniel J. Ismascia, John Savino, and Joseph Catania, otherwise "Joe the baker," the trio who were said to have recovered most of the loot seized at the dinner. Later, however, all were released for lack of evidence.

Meanwhile, District Attorney McGeehan of the Bronx announced that Magistrate Vitale had told him about the recovery of Johnson's gun: Dr. Feraca, a guest at the dinner, found it near his car, parked outside the restaurant, and turned it over to the Magistrate. To a query by Chief Magistrate McAdoo, who was "deeply concerned for the honor of the magistrates, individually and collectively," Magistrate Vitale declared that no men with criminal records had been invited to the dinner. Mr. Vitale refused to discuss the case with reporters until a committee appointed by the Bar Association to look into his connection with it had acted.

Before the arrest of the trio, Johnson, no longer a detective, but anxious to rehabilitate himself, picked up the alleged leader of the hold-up gang, Joseph Bravate, who is described by *The Times* as "a dapper youth of twenty-two, with sideburns and spats, who alternately wept and boasted." He was identified by Magistrate Vitale and eleven other guests at the dinner.

On December 30 Magistrate Vitale signed a waiver of immunity, with the comment, "I have nothing to conceal," and then appeared before the Bronx County grand jury. Within an hour after he had testified, the jury indicted Bravate and six others whose names were not made public—the alleged hold-up gang. Then came what the New York *World* calls "the first shot in what may develop into a counter-attack against Commissioner Whalen by those close to Magistrate Vitale." It was an attempt to have the Commissioner arrested. An attorney for Albert H. Scipione, financial secretary of the Tepecano Democratic Club, made the charge before Magistrate Douras that Mr. Whalen was unlawfully withholding books and records of the club seized by the police soon after the dinner hold-up. Magistrate Douras, however, refused even to issue a summons.

During all this excitement and for almost ten days after Inspector Donovan made his charges about the murder contract, no attempt had been made to arrest Terranova, the alleged perpetrator of the fake hold-up. Described by Commissioner Whalen as "the Al Capone of New York," Terranova defied the Commissioner to arrest him on the Yale and Marlow charges. When the police did finally look for him—for questioning—he had departed, and was reported sojourning in Atlantic City.

District Attorney McGeehan, according to *The Herald Tribune*, "manifested, tho not in so many words, an attitude of being far from convinced of the validity of Inspector Donovan's scenario of the hold-up plot and the murder contract." Terranova, who is known as the "artichoke king" of New York, and who has been arrested seven times, thrice for homicide, but never convicted, countered Inspector Donovan's murder-contract charges by denying that he was at the Vitale dinner, and charging that the entire inquiry into the robbery had been brought about by the internal struggle for power in Tammany Hall. One faction, led by former Governor Smith and Secretary of State Edward J. Flynn, Terranova said, according to *The Herald Tribune*, was attempting to wrest control of the Democratic organization

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from the element directed by Mayor Walker and former Mayor Hylan. He added:

"The Walker-Hylan unit, in order to injure Mr. Smith, tries to harm Mr. Flynn. To do that they pick on Vitale, one of Mr. Flynn's supporters. To get Vitale they make a goat out of me."

Terranova said the police had lied, calling the story of the murder contract a "pure concoction":

"I did not frame the killing of Yale and Marlow. Yale was my dear friend. I sent Christmas presents to his two children. Marlow was a casual acquaintance, but no enemy."

To Terranova's statement Mayor Walker made a sharp reply:

"Terranova is not a goat, but a jackass. He had the right idea about himself, but he selected the wrong animal."

Terranova, who, we read, describes himself as a "peace-loving man," but rides around in a limousine with bullet-proof windows, was found by reporters at his $50,000 home in Peace Street, Pelham Manor, Westchester County. The spacious house is of Spanish design; stuffed birds feature the interior decorations; in the front yard is a shrine. The man is "quiet-voiced, middle-aged, and heavy set." Two of his brothers have been slain, and two stepbrothers, according to the police, recently completed prison terms for counterfeiting.

New evidence for the Bar Association Committee investigating Magistrate Vitale was disclosed by United States Attorney Tuttle on December 29. He said he would forward a list of telephone numbers "frequently called," which was taken from the alleged proprietor of a "black-and-tan" speak-easy in Harlem, and described by the Federal agents as the head of one of the largest wholesale drug rings they have uncovered. Magistrate Vitale's name appeared on this list, Mr. Tuttle said, as well as in the prisoner's personal memorandum-book.

The press both within and without New York City finds material for strong editorials in the Vitale case. Editors express amazement and alarm. "Here is a case of major public interest," says the New York *Herald Tribune*, "and unless the police succeed in clearing this up definitely and to the public satisfaction, the demand for a thoroughgoing investigation of the whole crime-enforcement situation in New York City will be hard to stem." To the New York *Evening Post* "the extraordinary tale of the raid on the banquet to Magistrate Vitale suggests that New York, in the matter of crime, is going either back to the days of the Borgias, or forward to the day of Chicago," while *The Evening World* declares that "Magistrate Vitale should see the propriety of relieving the situation by himself asking to be relieved of his duties."

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BLIND MAN'S BUFF

—Darling in the New York *Herald Tribune*.

SWAPPING SENATORS AND AMBASSADORS

IS IT STATESMANSHIP—or just politics?

That is what many editors ask as they see a Kentucky business man and United States Senator selected to be our new Ambassador to Germany, successor to the scholarly Jacob Gould Schurman, who recently resigned from the very important diplomatic post in Berlin.

Clearly surprized by President Hoover's selection, our papers raise the question, and they suggest answers ranging all the way from high praise for Hoover far-sightedness in so sensing present-day needs and diplomatic opportunities in international business relations, down to slurs on "press-agented" Hoover "Efficiency" in this case, that some critics say means only "Politics with a big 'P.'"

Washington correspondents got busy on Who's Who material that shows a composite picture of the new American Ambassador—like this:

Senator Frederic Moseley Sackett, Republican, serving his first term from the politically doubtful State of Kentucky, and avowed candidate for re-election next campaign for the term beginning in 1931, is sixty-one years old. Rhode Island born, Kentucky wed. Graduate of Brown University, in his home town of Providence, and later graduate of Harvard Law School in 1893. Practised law in Columbus and Cincinnati until going into the coal business in Louisville in 1898, the year of his marriage there to Olive Speed, daughter of the late James Breckenridge Speed. He became President of Louisville gas, lighting and coal companies and Vice-President of other concerns, bank director and President of the Louisville Board of Trade for three terms. He is a Unitarian, and belongs to numerous clubs, and for two years he served as Federal Food Administrator for Kentucky under Hoover during the World War. He had been a member of the Kentucky State Board of Charities for five years, and was one of the original directors of the Louisville branch of the St. Louis Federal Reserve Bank when elected to the United States Senate in 1924. He defeated Senator Augustus Owsley Stanley, Democratic candidate for reelection, by about 28,000 votes. In his single unexpired term, Senator Sackett has been Chairman of the Republican Steering Committee, which maps out the legislative program; Chairman of the Committee on Expenditures in Executive Departments, and member of the Finance, Banking and Currency, Interstate Commerce, and Commerce Committees.

That President Hoover has made a personal selection of the next United States Ambassador to Berlin no commentators doubt. What is behind it is the question that arouses lively discussions. Here is another sample of "a new wrinkle in our foreign service styles," according to the Washington *Evening Star*, reminding us of the recent appointment of Senator Walter

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E. Edge, ex-Governor of New Jersey, banker and publisher, as Ambassador to France, and continuing:

"Not that members of the Senate have not in the past been sent to foreign capitals to represent the United States. But when two such ambassadorial posts as those in Paris and Berlin are filled closely together with Senators, the policy becomes decidedly interesting.

"Members of the Senate have much to do with the foreign relations of the country. The Senate, under the Constitution, must pass upon and ratify or reject every treaty and agreement entered into by this Government and the governments of other nations. Ambassador Edge was a member of the important Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate at the time he was selected to go to Paris. Both he and Senator Sackett are familiar with the problems of international relations as they affect this country.

"In London to-day the United States is represented, not by a Senator, it is true, but by the man who presided over the Senate for four years, Ambassador Charles G. Dawes.

"Several of the Senators who have gone to important diplomatic posts in the past have been appointed after they have failed to be reelected to the Senate. It is something new to take a sitting Senator who has not yet come before his constituents for reelection and send him abroad."

"It is inevitably something of a drop" from scholars like Andrew D. White and Schurman, as our representatives at Berlin, notes the New York *Times*, but in choosing Senator Sackett, President Hoover follows his own precedent of drafting Senator Edge (member also of the Senate Finance Committee), now in Paris, and—

"His main intent is doubtless to emphasize his idea of the immense importance of trade relations with Germany and other European nations. He is paying a compliment to Germany, as he did to France, by going outside the routine diplomatic service to choose an Ambassador who stands apart as the President's special selection to do a special work."

P. & A. photograph

MR. AND MRS. AMBASSADOR TO GERMANY

"Politics!" is the cry of many newspapers at President Hoover's appointment of Senator Frederic M. Sackett, of Kentucky, to the diplomatic post at Berlin. Others are unqualified in their praise. Here the Senator is shown with Mrs. Sackett.

The Young plan of handling war reparations and our separate agreement for settling war claims with Germany are cited by various editors as problems influencing the President's choice of Senatorial Ambassadors, which they commend. The Jersey City *Journal* says:

"The naming of Sackett completes an ambassadorial trio that formed a firm and lasting friendship in the days when all three were in the Senate. This friendship and spirit of cooperation, started in Washington, ought to serve the three men well as they pursue in distant fields the task of linking up America with the latest plans to stabilize the war-weary world."

Similarly the Providence *Journal* voices many praiseful editorials in stressing the importance of our large post-war investment stake in Germany as a new economic phase of international contact, calling for American diplomats overseas who are experienced in business affairs. Yet the New York *Journal of Commerce* discounts Senator Sackett's qualifications in that respect, while admitting that he is "probably among the few Southern Republicans (Southern by adoption) who are able to qualify for ambassadorial rank." The Dallas *News* points out that Senator Sackett has never been a professional politician, is "doubtless glad to quit a political post for one of greater dignity," and the appointment "gives the Kentucky G. O. P. an opportunity to mend its fences."

Other papers detect more Hoover political strategy than anything else in lifting Messrs. Sackett and Edge from the Senate at this time. The way opens for governors of both Kentucky and New Jersey to appoint substitutes in the Senate. Dwight W. Morrow, successful Ambassador to Mexico, announces his acceptance of interim appointment from New Jersey as soon as possible after returning from the London Naval Conference, and he will stand for the next Senatorial election. Appointment of Congressman John M. Robsion, representing a "mountain" district of Kentucky, and Mr. Hoover's Kentucky campaign manager, is forecast in the news. The political significance of the situation from a Southern Democratic point of view is pointedly exprest by the Macon (Ga.) *Telegraph*, as follows:

"Senator Sackett is one of the Republican Old Guard which has not the entire sympathy of the President. He will be succeeded by Representative Robsion, Mr. Hoover's Kentucky campaign manager, who will be loyal, first of all, to Mr. Hoover. Senator Edge will be succeeded by Dwight W. Morrow, who is also perfectly loyal to Mr. Hoover.

"We do not mean to say that Mr. Hoover is engaged in filling up the Senate with second-rate politicians who are primarily loyal to him. As a matter of fact, Mr. Morrow and Mr. Robsion will be a swap for Senator Edge and Sackett by which the public will profit. The reputation of the Senate will be enhanced by the exchange. What the President is doing, however, is putting friends of his, by indirection, into the Senate, where he is notoriously weak. The Senate has never been friendly to him. A few Senators are, but the Old Guard did not want him elected, and has not helped him. Every change that has been made so far has improved Mr. Hoover's standing with the Senate, altho it has not improved the diplomatic corps."

"Brief review and reasoning," says the Detroit *News*, "leads back to the fact that Messrs. Edge and Sackett should be better fortified for the foreign missions because of their Senatorial experience." Then—

"It is to be hoped that it works that way. Foreign relations are becoming more and more important to the well-being of the people of the United States. If we get back to conditions in which capable Senators serve as Ambassadors, and capable Ambassadors return to serve in the Senate, or, perchance, as Presidents, we should reap practical benefits and would be nearer a state of affairs in which more of the large figures in Congress could be termed, rather than politicians, statesmen."

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TOPICS IN BRIEF

EVIDENTLY what Prohibition needs is dry cleaning.—*Dallas News.*

DIVORCES are increasing in Warsaw. More and more couples want to be Poles apart.—*London Opinion.*

THE trouble is that all the countries want all war-dogs muzzled except their own little pets.—*Savannah News.*

MOST of the country's great men sprang from the farm—and generally as far from it as possible.—*Weston Leader.*

THE latest hair-dressing fashion in America, I read, is reminiscent of bygone days. Corkscrew curls, I suppose.—*The Passing Show.*

A CRITIC remarks that goldfish have provided inspiration for three modern poets. And we always imagined that goldfish were such harmless creatures.—*The Humorist.*

"RUM Battle Continues on East coast," says a head-line. Glad that ours is a Pacific coast.—*Weston Leader.*

ALIMONY works out all right. The less a woman deserves it, the more it is worth to be rid of her.—*Asheville Citizen.*

"CAN one hear color?" asks THE LITERARY DIGEST. Well, we can certainly hear a hue and cry.—*Providence Journal.*

ANOTHER explanation of the White House fire might be found in the fact that it is a dry Administration.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

FORTUNATELY we are not a warlike nation. Only 72 per cent. of our money goes for that purpose.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

MAINLY the complaint seems to be that industrial alcohol turned out in this country is considerably too industrious.—*Wichita Eagle.*

LETTERS INFORMING THE PRESIDENT THAT HE IS ALL WRONG
ASSORTED CRITICISMS
HOW TO RUN THE GOVERNMENT
WHAT I WOULD DO
HERBLOCK

A SUGGESTION FOR MR. HOOVER

Why not make a White House fire an annual event?

—Herblock in the Chicago *Daily News.*

A GERMAN authority advocates the use of treated wood as food, which wouldn't, however, dispose of the board bill.—*Weston Leader.*

"PEDESTRIANS and motorists must make peace," suggests an evening paper. But motorists have made peace for quite a lot of pedestrians already.—*The Passing Show.*

AN American has invented a piano with three keyboards. It doesn't look as tho Mr. MacDonald's visit to the States has been as successful as we thought.—*Punch* (*London*).

TALKING motion-pictures are proposed by a minister to swell the attendance in the churches. Maybe one plan might be to offer a course of golf lessons on Sunday mornings.—*Palm Beach Post.*

ACCORDING to a scientist, it is utterly impossible for man to control the weather, or even to make rain fall. He has evidently never tried polishing his skates just when the ice looks likely to bear.—*The Humorist.*

A MILITARY writer has made a list of "The Ten Colossal Blunders of the World War," but our contention is that if you're going to include one second lieutenant you ought to include them all.—*New York Evening Post.*

THE esteemed LITERARY DIGEST is worried lest long skirts will increase traffic accidents, because the women can't move with their accustomed freedom of limb, but we believe that hazards will be offset by the men having their minds set more on driving than formerly.—*Ohio State Journal.*

THE pedestrian has the right of way only after the ambulance picks him up.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

THE family pocketbook is said now to be in good trim. The accent is on the "trim."—*Savannah News.*

DRYS Want Theme Song to Make People Quit Drinking.—Head-line. What about The Old Refrain?—*Arkansas Gazette.*

LAMB'S fleece overcoats are said to be the popular wear this winter among the Wall Street bears.—*Norfolk Ledger-Dispatch.*

IF there is no such thing as telepathy, how does the long-distance operator know just when you are in the bathtub?—*Vincennes* (*Ind.*) *Sun.*

A FINANCIAL writer says that the recent slump has had a sobering effect on Wall Street. Money, however, is still very tight.—*London Opinion.*

WE trust there's no omen in the fact that the numerals in 1930 add up 13.—*Tampa Tribune.*

CLEVER, these Chinese; they are said to be using American war songs for wedding marches.—*Indianapolis Star.*

THE poor have advantages. You can put on a new 75c shirt without having to pull out thirty-two pins.—*Asheville Citizen.*

WELL, last year was a pretty successful year. A lot of pedestrians managed to get across the street.—*Albany Evening News.*

THE remains of the six Pekin men recently found, who are credited with being the original ancestors of the human race, had no heads. So, it seems we inherited this trait.—*Brunswick Pilot.*

"DEMOCRATIC Party Organized in India."—Head-line. Oh, goodie! Maybe if properly approached India would lend us enough Democrats to win a national election now and then.—*Macon Telegraph.*

ANOTHER reason Shakespeare turned out as much work as he did was that he didn't have to answer the telephone.—*Ohio State Journal.*

NATURE fixes it so we can acquire a temporary tan as protection against the summer sun, but she overlooked any way of growing temporary fur for this kind of weather.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

"WHERE is the modern woman going?" asks an essayist. That is what puzzled motorists behind her want to know, when she apparently runs through all her road signals for practise.—*The Humorist* (*London*).

AN M. P. is resigning his seat on the ground that his Parliamentary duties interfere with his own business. He has evidently found that it is a whole-time job to interfere with everyone else's.—*The Passing Show.*

"EVERY speech," says a K. C., with special reference to after-dinner oratory, "should have a beginning, a middle and an end." We ourselves are not convinced that the beginning and the middle are indispensable.—*Punch* (*London*).

THE Committee for Untangling Metaphors is hard at work now on Senator Nye's supreme effort: "I feel confident that this troop of pirates in the grain trade, these economic leeches in the Northwest, these barnacles on the grain-marketing ship will be unhorsed."—*Detroit News.*

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FOREIGN - COMMENT

GERMAN DEFIANCE AND FEAR OF UNCLE SAM

AS THE HEAVYWEIGHT TRADE CONTENDER for the world's championship, Uncle Sam does not frighten German editors, who do not concede a knock-out, even to a competitor like the United States.

Talk about the American invasion of European markets has long been heard, and it has frequently been shown in these pages in just what sections of Europe it is felt most. But now, remarks the *Berliner Tageblatt*, the United States is attacking the markets of the world. In this field, we are told, America will find Germany her chief foe. The battle will be a hot one, and Germany, as this Berlin daily admits, "suffers from handicaps."

"Is Germany downhearted?"

This question is put in one form or another in many German newspapers. And they all firmly answer: "No!"

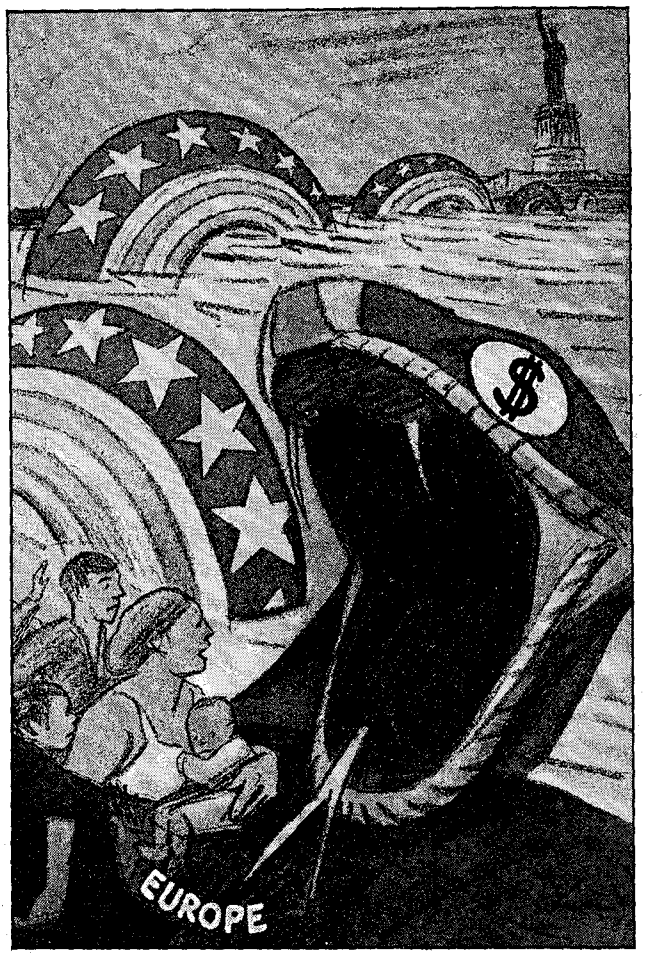
At the same time the *Vossische Zeitung* points out that in the impending trade conflict between America and Germany, America possesses a tremendous asset in President Hoover, who "knows the world market and knows how to capture it." To return to the *Berliner Tageblatt*, which says:

"The industries of the United States during the years of unprecedented development in home-purchasing power have given but slight heed to the commerce afforded by exports to foreign lands. Immense as may be their capacity to compete in the world market, through their increasing administrative efficiency and their ability to lower prices, because of mass production, the great American industrial plants have until now found it more convenient and more profitable to stick mainly to the home market.

"If now the capacity of the American home market to absorb goods should be reduced even for the time being only, the world market must become to the business men of the United States a reserve to fall back upon."

Nevertheless, the *Tageblatt* goes on to say, the Germans must be on their guard against surprize attacks of the Americans. So they are urged to make ready proper means of trade defense. Of course, the *Tageblatt* continues consolingly, American competition can not touch the vital nerve of German export trade, because Germany has many resources to reinforce her own capacity to compete, and it adds:

"Perhaps they are means which, in the absence of powerful pressure of American competition, we would not exploit either adequately or in season. Financial reform is one of the most efficient of these means.



EUROPE AND HER CHILDREN FACE "THE AMERICAN MOLOCH"

—*Simplicissimus* (Munich).

"For it is a question for the moment of something in the shape of a battle for the existence of Germany. It is a problem forced upon us more than ever before in our history.

"Among the nations against which we had to force our economic way the United States hitherto has remained partly neutral or partly an ally in the guise of a bestower of funds borrowed by ourselves. Now that the unexampled development of American prosperity has led to a turn of its trend toward the outside world, forcing the vast productive plants in the United States to exploit the foreign market as never before, it may be that we shall find the United States our most dangerous economic foe."

Nothing could be more absurd, thinks this German daily, than the European idea that America will lose her prosperity because of certain upheavals in Wall Street. Building may be overdone in the United States, it admits. The saturation point may have been reached in certain lines. But the American home market, it adds, is not demoralized.

As for stocks, it tells us that to an American family they only supplement the income. If a family has an annual income of $20,000, one-fourth of this sum may have come recently from speculation in stocks. If that source be no longer available, there will be other sources—and among them is the world market.

It will be a surprize to some, the *Tageblatt* then declares, to learn that the world market absorbs only one-tenth of the economic productivity of the United States. Now the alarm of German business men is, laments the *Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*, that for the first time in American history a systematic campaign will be undertaken in the world market by American business men. Says the *Vossische Zeitung:*

"To what extent an intensified quest for export trade on the part of the American business man must react upon Germany is not so easy to foresee. Yet indirectly Germany must surely be hard hit.

"There are two factors to consider—a place of advantage in the world market and a menace to exports. They must both as factors be closely related to the nation which in the last resort must bear the whole burden of the war debts.

"The German reparations, when all is said and done, find their way ultimately into the strong-box of the United States. These reparations can be paid only in case Germany is able to meet these demands by exporting her goods or by loans negotiable abroad.

"Looking at the matter from the other side. America can cash in on the reparations only if she takes goods from foreign

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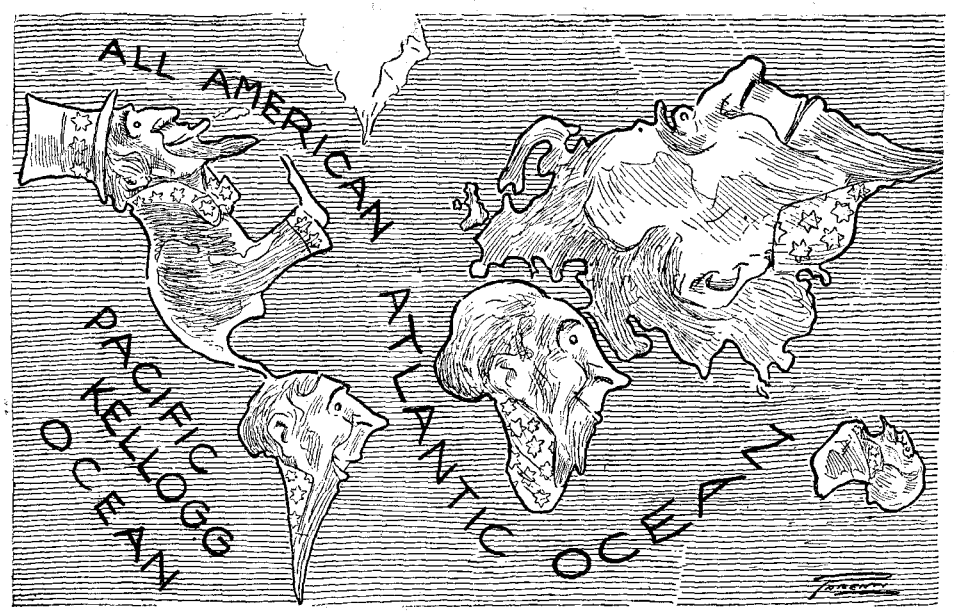
nations or if she lends them money. If now America means to force her own export commerce she will be able to take less foreign goods and hence lend more money abroad.

"But America can lend money abroad only if her smaller capitalists have capital which they are in a position to give foreign Powers in exchange for their bonds. To what extent the developments in the American share market have affected the smaller capitalist is yet to be shown."

HAITI RESISTING YANKEEFICATION

DESPITE THE MARINES sent to Haiti by Washington, the French language remains there impregnable.

This we are told by certain French editors, who call attention to the fact that in Haiti the French language resists the American invasion more successfully than it does in Paris.



AN ITALIAN THRUST

"The map of the world as Uncle Sam would have it." —*Il 420* (Florence).

When the United States established order about 1915 in the tumultuous republic of the Caribbean, relates Pierre Soulaine in the Paris *Figaro*, an attempt was made to propagate the use of English in the Island. But the blacks, mulattos, and quadroons, he rejoices, refused to abandon the language of the old Creoles. This informant adds:

"The newspapers of Haiti are all published in French. The principal ones are the *Nouvelliste*, the *Matin*, and the *Temps*. A new journal, the *Presse*, has been lately founded by a Mr. Auguste. He has set up a very expensive printing-plant at Port-au-Prince. The *Presse* does not contain a single word accessible to an American hostile toward foreign languages.

"The latest number of the *Presse* to reach France contains photographs of the demonstration by students on strike. The striking students remained within the limits of a pacific demonstration designed as a protest against the minimum salaries paid their professors in comparison to the magnificent compensation received by American teachers sent to Haiti."

But in other parts of the island, we are then advised, the demonstrations were marked by bloodshed. As this French journalist points out, in the tropics, rifles and revolvers are even more dangerous to handle than elsewhere, and he goes on:

"The approach of the Presidential election excites the emotions and sharpens the interest of the Haitians. They claim, as against the intervention of the marines, an independence of which they have never made very good use since the days of Toussaint Louverture et Dessalines. Their Parliament has been suppresst, and they are weak enough to regret it. The Government is directed by an executive body composed of the President and of Ministers mostly chosen by the United States."

ICELAND—THE WORLD'S "BIGGEST BUYER"

NO COUNTRY IN THE WORLD buys more, per head of population, in foreign countries, than Iceland.

So people who think that Iceland is nothing more than a skating-rink by nature, we learn from the London *Daily Telegraph*, will be surprized to know that it is the best customer exporters have in other countries. What is more, says Howard Little, in this London newspaper, altho Iceland is compelled to make relatively enormous purchases, the annual credit balance stands high, and shows a tendency to increase. Mr. Little continues:

"Iceland has modernized herself rapidly, in spite of difficulties, natural and imposed. Neither iron, timber, building stone, cement, coal, nor salt are produced within her own borders. All these essentials must be brought oversea, and possibly hauled many miles into the interior over hard ground, where there is at present no road.

"In 1889, when I first visited Iceland, the capital, Reykjavik, was a town of some three thousand inhabitants, and boasted neither harbor nor roads. Nothing went on wheels. To-day Reykjavik has a fine harbor, the construction of which was actually commenced in 1913, interrupted by the war, and, because of the necessity of continued enlargement, is in part not yet completed. The inhabitants of the town number 26,000, and there are some 500 motor-vehicles, all of which are kept particularly busy. The main roads have a good surface, and other roads within and leading from the capital are also being improved."

Iceland's Parliament House, University and Museum, it is then related, are in many important respects models of what these institutions should be. Indeed, the claim is made, and with some show of reason, we are advised, that Iceland's Althing is, in reality, the "Mother of Parliaments." The thousandth anniversary of the first meeting of the Althing will be celebrated next June, and this informant adds:

"Fifty-four years ago Iceland was left in a condition of poverty and without business experience. Her people, by their own unaided efforts, have brought about many remarkable changes. Moreover, this has been done in spite of natural disadvantages, and in face of something worse than mere indifference from the outside world—that world which the people of Iceland have actually led in the discovery of new lands and in the founding of self-supporting colonies."

ENGLAND'S CHIEF ANXIETY—The permanent unemployment of more than one million people is the most ominous problem England faces to-day. So declares "Augur" in the *Fortnightly Review* (London). For a few years the country clung to the illusion that the danger was a temporary one, he points out. But now everybody knows it is permanent. While foreign affairs have ostensibly filled the foreground, he goes on to say, in reality England's chief anxiety has been unemployment. The standard of living in England, we are advised, is menaced by unemployment. In this connection the greatest danger of all is said to be the fact that "there are already hundreds of thousands of men and women, out of work for years, who are content to take the official dole as the supreme end of their ambition." This slipping back into a state comparable with that of cattle going to the trough, this writer alleges, is more dangerous to the race than if unemployment had bred revolution. Revolutionaries, it is argued, at least have red blood in their veins, not sterilized water.

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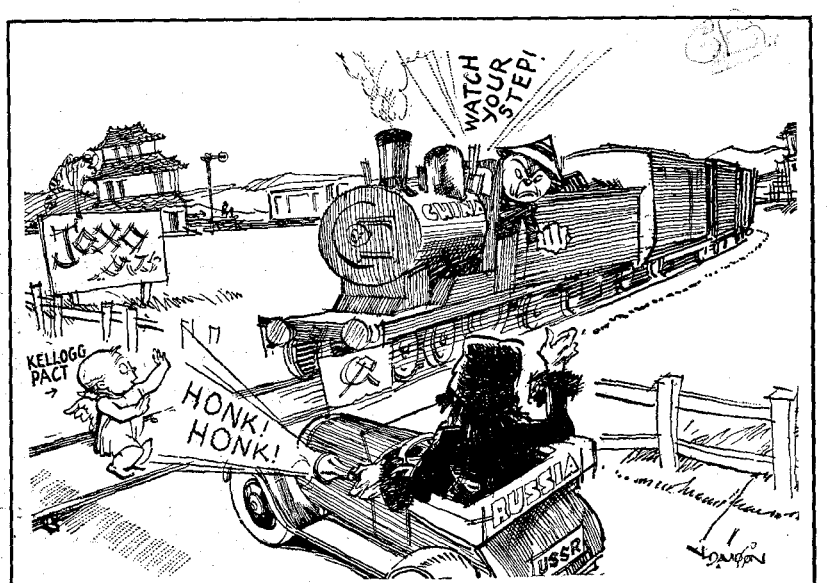
RUSSIA'S "BACK TALK" TO MR. STIMSON

THAT "MASTERPIECE OF IMPERTINENCE," as some European newspapers describe the Soviet Russian answer to Secretary of State Stimson's pacifying note on the Russo-Chinese situation, is extolled by the Soviet press as "an excellent rebuff by Russia's proletariat to the attempted aggression of the world imperialists."

Secretary Stimson's communication reminding Russia and China of their obligation under the Kellogg anti-war pact to settle their railroad dispute with Manchuria without resort to arms was noted in these pages at the time it was sent. One American newspaper spoke of it as an act unique in diplomatic history. It was remarked also that in appealing to fifty-three nations, signers of the Kellogg pact, this country was mobilizing "the moral opinion of the world against a Russo-Chinese war."



THE NEW FLAGMAN AT INTERNATIONAL CROSSINGS

—*The Evening Times* (Glasgow).

As Acting People's Commissar for Foreign Affairs, Maxim Litvinov replied to Secretary Stimson, on whose initiative England and France besides the United States addrest notes to Moscow in friendly terms. Soviet editors claim these notes reveal a coalition of imperialistic forces against Russia. One thing Mr. Litvinov said in his angry reply is that:

"The Soviet Government states further that the Paris pact [Kellogg pact] does not give any single State or group of States the function of protecting this pact. The Soviet Government can not refrain from expressing amazement that the Government of the United States, which has no official relations with the Soviets, deems it possible to offer it advice."

What is more, Mr. Litvinov declared that Secretary Stimson's note was "not a friendly act." According to the Soviet press, the Soviet Government was especially displeased because Mr. Stimson's note was received at Moscow at the time direct negotiations were in progress at Nikolsk-Ussuriysk between a representative of the Soviets and a representative of the Mukden Government. Soviet journals further point out that these parleys resulted in the signing of a protocol by which Russians were reinstated in the administration of the Chinese Eastern Railway. The conflict was thus settled, and the Red Army withdrew from Manchuria.

Now, it is alleged, the Soviet Government feels that Mr. Stimson's note was an attempt to thwart the understanding between Moscow and Mukden by throwing the support of the United States to China. A Moscow Soviet organ, *Krassnaya Gazeta*, ascribes it to the American wish that the Chinese Eastern Railway remain in the hands of the Chinese, so that eventually "it will pass under the control of imperialistic Powers." *Pravda*, official organ of the Central Committee of the Communist party in Moscow, remarks:

"The hypocrisy of the intervention of the United States, England, and France, who unexpectedly have given proof of such tender care for China—for that very China which they themselves still keep enslaved by the unequal treaties imposed by force—is disclosed so clearly and convincingly, in the Soviet Government's answer, that it is useless to speak of it at greater length. The move made by these three Powers had nothing to do with peace. Its purpose was diametrically opposite. It was intended to encourage certain Mukden generals by giving them a promise of foreign help."

Pravda also publishes a speech delivered by Mr. Litvinov before the Central Executive Committee of the Union, which is a kind of Parliament in Russia. He is quoted as having said in part:

"Before addressing their note to us, these three Powers had to rub their memory violently with a sponge in order to forget, at least for a time, their own garrisons in Peiping, Shanghai, Tientsin, and elsewhere; their cruisers, destroyers, and submarines in the waters of Yangtze; their occupation troops in the Rhineland and Egypt; recent events in Central America, and a long list of other facts with which their past and present history is filled.

"As for the American Government, it had to forget even more than that. It had to forget that our Soviet Government, which is only twelve years old, is such a negligible quantity that it has pledged itself to ignore and not to recognize it. This naturally leads one to ask: Is the American Government sufficiently well informed as to Manchurian events? Does it know everything? True, one Wo Chzao-chu, a representative of the Nanking Government, and a rabid hater of the Soviets, has entry to the State Department in Washington, and he is probably the main source of Mr. Stimson's information. But does not Mr. Stimson think that such information is rather one-sided? So it seems strange to us that Mr. Stimson should have played the rôle of instigator in the joint approach of the three countries to Moscow.

"The upheavals through which the capitalistic world is passing, its attempts to solve by means of violence the inner conflicts tearing it, and the complete failure of its lying, pacifistic shibboleths—all compel us to be constantly on our guard.

"But the chief threat confronting us is the unrelaxing enmity of the capitalistic world toward our Soviet State—that enmity which breeds conflicts like the one thrust upon us in Manchuria, which threatens us with the policy of non-recognition and of diplomatic breaks.

"There is no necessity of pointing out just where, how, and at what hour military actions are being prepared against us. It is enough that we stress the obstinate reluctance of the capitalistic Powers to reconcile themselves to our existence. In this reluctance lies a serious menace."

Komsomolskaya Pravda, another Soviet paper in Moscow, says:

"'All is calm in Haiti.' The American press loses no time in calming its bourgeois readers by telling them that, as before, American dreadnoughts faithfully defend the interests of the gentlemen of Wall Street.

"This time history has decided to make a laughing-stock of the 'pacifism' of American bankers, which had been so solemnly announced to the entire world.

"Events in Haiti coincided with Stimson's note which has acquired such wide fame. And these events prove that the Kellogg pact is an excellent means for hiding the imperialistic motive of the intervention in the Russo-Chinese affairs, for attempting to wreck the Mukden understanding, and for sanctioning the barbarous slaughter of the rebels in Haiti.

"Indeed this collective anti-Soviet move of the capitalistic Powers is not accidental. It is, so to speak, a forecast of a new campaign against the Soviets. The note sent by Stimson at a moment when Mukden was compelled to open direct negotiations with us was an experiment, a test to show whether it would be possible to form a powerful anti-Soviet coalition."

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DEATH FALLS IN LOVE

DEATH ABANDONS HIS RÔLE OF *THE REAPER*. At least in the fantasy of a modern Italian—not Pirandello.

In the play called "Death Takes a Holiday," by Alberto Casella, current at the Ethel Barrymore Theater, Death shows himself "weary of isolation, weary of the fear with which men always greeted him; curious to learn what men found in life which made them cling to it so desperately, and shrink in such terror when he plucked their sleeves." With this felicitous statement of the idea in this macabre play, that is said to be impressive enough to quiet the customary chorus of coughs in the audience, particularly when Death himself enters, Philip Lockridge, in the New York *Sun*, gives us the story and its presentation:

LOVE AND TERROR FOR WOMEN

Philip Merivale gives an extraordinary suggestion of Death clothed in human guise. Women were drawn to him tho they feared him.

"Death made himself visible to *Duke Lambert* in his castle, and announced that, for three days, he would rest there as a guest. For the sake of convenience he would take a less fearsome name—he would call himself *Prince Sirki*. He had, he regretted to add, met the real *Prince Sirki* a day or so before, and hence was sure not to be bothered in his impersonation.

"Now from that point, two paths lay open to Alberto Casella, from whose Italian 'Death Takes a Holiday' has been adapted—and not a little Anglicized—by Walter Ferris. Death had, for the moment, laid down his work. It was for Casella to decide whether he would consider the effect of this holiday upon the world, thus suddenly deprived of its reaper, or upon Death himself, thus quite as suddenly made man. He chose the latter course, altho he must have sighed once or twice in regret at the possibilities he was leaving for another play. He chose to write of Death and his efforts at adjustment on a mundane plane.

"His Majesty, having enjoined that his incognito be respected by his host, set about in search of human experience. He would eat and sleep, he would talk to men and women, he would fall in love, and see how it felt. He made several experiments, some of which provided the materials for a singularly sinister wit. But never quite could he lift himself from his own shadow; always about him was a chill which the others felt and could not understand. But one girl came in the end to understand.

"For Death, wearing his garb of flesh and blood, himself fell in love. There was a dreaming girl, seeking some happiness beyond the obvious. To her came Death as a lover. And the other watched her led away by him—*Duke Lambert* alone knowing with whom she went, but all shrinking from her lover and seeking to save her. But she went happily. And Death found that the game was earnest, and that he could not give her up. Then *Lambert* blurted out the identity of his guest.

"Of the situation thus created, you must guess a little. Of the pleas of the girl's mortal lover, of the entreaties of her mother, I can not tell you in detail. But, finally, when all had finished, the girl faces Death in his majesty and horror and says to him, very quietly: 'But I have always seen you like that. You are beautiful.' And thus is love stronger than life."

The critics are not unanimous in approval of this play. J. Brooks Atkinson in the New York *Times* forgives its shortcomings as "an exotic tale which may not be completely fulfilled in either the writing or the staging, but which travels an unfamiliar land and touches the imagination royally." John Mason Brown of the New York *Evening Post* finds the play to run into a blind alley. For "it turned out to be the ingenuous but well-meaning kind of play which gives away all of its secrets in the first act, and then spends the next two in repeating them in illustrative action, just as tho no one had ever hinted at them before." Mr. Lockridge is less captious:

"There are a few dull spots in the development of this fantastic parable, the merely human characters being a pretty ordinary lot until they are brought face to face with Death. But the play is always fascinating; always a stirring leap into the dark. It will take you out of the ordinary; often it will take you out of yourselves.

"Philip Merivale as—shall we say?—*Prince Sirki*, does much to strengthen and vitalize the play. His selection for the rôle, partly because of the rather uncanny effect light can have upon his spare, decisive face, partly because of the timbre of his voice, was almost inevitable. But he is not willing to rely upon his natural advantages. At his best he goes infinitely beyond them, and his performance becomes a thing to send forth the chill emanations which defied the masquerade.

"Miss Rose Hobart also is excellent. The others improved as the play continued, having at the start 'played down' so enthusiastically as to render themselves virtually indistinguishable in the gloom. . . .

"'Death Takes a Holiday' is a fantasy through which runs always the electric current of imagination. The current ebbs and flows, but never fails. Never either is it set to the plebeian task of turning the wheels of a neatly contrived but quite inutile machine. 'Death Takes a Holiday' is not mechanically perfect. Living things very seldom are. And this is a play very certainly alive."

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RODIN ALL ALONE IN PHILADELPHIA

PHILADELPHIA HAS A MUSEUM devoted to Rodin alone. Few if any such tributes to a single master can be found in the length and breadth of our land.

It links up, too, with the theater, for the donor, whose collection of Rodin's work is housed here, was the late Jules E. Mastbaum, the theatrical manager. Paul Claudel, French Ambassador to Washington, was present at the recent dedication, and Madame Claudel conferred upon Mrs. Etta Wedell Mastbaum the Red Ribbon of the Legion of Honor. The Ambassador declared it a "personal as well as an official pleasure to help dedicate the Rodin Museum," as it brought into line a member of his own family:

"My sister was one of Rodin's most zealous pupils and helped to create many of his famous statues. I knew Rodin when he was a youth and almost unknown in France. My sister became somewhat of a noted sculptor under Rodin's tutelage, and I regret that she is now ill and unable to continue her art work.

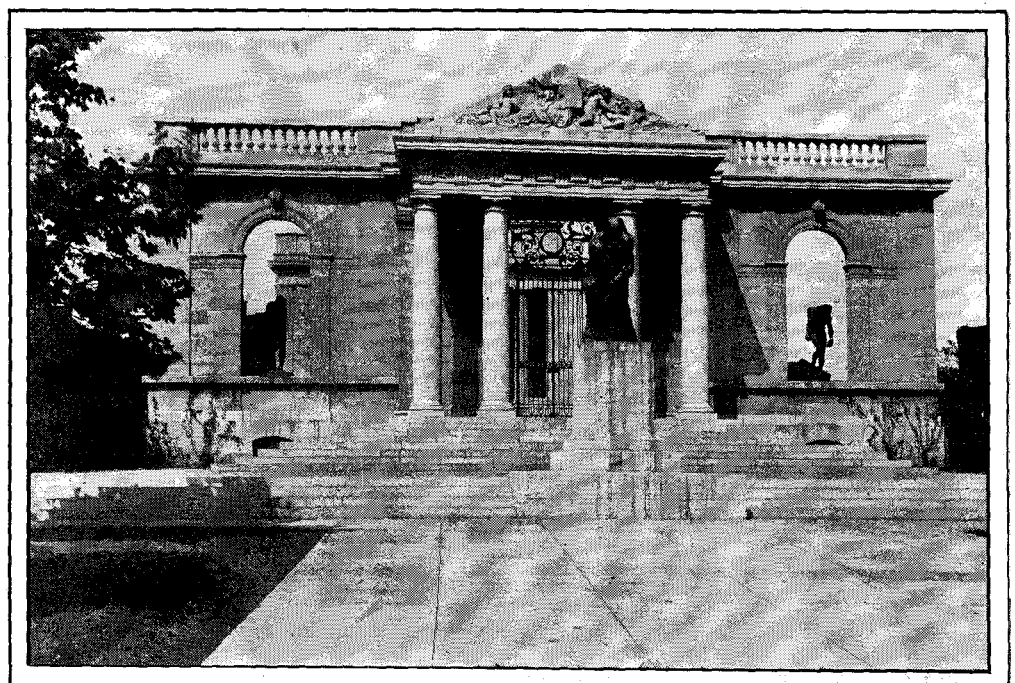
"This great piece of work and its contents can not be discovered as a museum. It is a temple of art, and through this occasion another link is welded in the chain of cordial relations existing between the United States and France."

The architects, Paul P. Cret of Philadelphia and Jacques Grébier, designed the building, which the New York *Times* describes as "on lines of almost mausoleum austerity." At advantageous places outside the museum, as the accompanying cut shows, are seven of the most important Rodin masterpieces. Reading further:

"Before it stretch formal French gardens and a pool (bleak enough in winter!), and the gateway is a reconstruction of the eighteenth-century château façade that was reassembled by Rodin on his Meudon Val Fleury estate after the original château near Issy had been torn down. Thus to make use of the façade in Philadelphia was a good idea; but in concrete realization it misses a little being as effective as the architects hoped, since, viewed from any angle, save that directly in front, it establishes a sense of thin, shell-like incompletion that, due to its size, rather detracts from the beauty of the whole architectural scheme.

"The Rodin collection is comprehensive enough to permit of the visitor's forming a general impression of the famous sculptor's art. It embodies his best and also his least convincing essays, in plastic media. Rodin was always more or less torn between Phidias and Michelangelo. To begin with, his spiritual home was Greece, and to this predilection belong such well-known pieces as the 'Age of Bronze.' This was what he called the 'four-plane' technique, as contrasted with the 'two-plane' of Gothic sculpture. Most of Rodin's work was, as we know, in the direction of Michelangelo and the Gothics, tho toward the end of his life he began to waver, expressing doubt as to his wisdom in swinging away from the antique ideal.

"At his best Rodin is eloquent indeed, putting into plastic form esthetic theories that are strongly original and sound. Less easily defended must be expressions such as the 'Man Holding an Angel on His Knee' or 'The Triumph of Victor Hugo,' in which baroque runs away with him and ends in froth. It would take an enthusiast also to champion many of the downright symbolic excursions. Rodin was always attempting to be a philosopher in stone and bronze, and too frequently the hard medium resisted his efforts. However, that he was a tremendous force, capable of high plastic expression, few will care to deny. And we may be forever grateful to him for helping to liberate modern sculpture from its chains of slavish imitation and dull mediocrity."



THE "THINKER" BROODS BEFORE RODIN'S SHRINE

A reconstruction of the eighteenth-century château façade that was reassembled by Rodin at Meudon.

WHERE TO FIND THE RADICALS

THERE is comfort for the middle-aged and over when science comes to their aid. Also chagrin to the young.

The University of Iowa, under the direction of its psychologists, put its students to the test and found out that "the brightest students tend to be radical—as long as they are young." This result of a long travail, observes the New York *Herald Tribune*, is, of course, "Something that everybody either knew or guessed long ago." This newspaper is inclined to be jaunty about the psychologists:

"The brightest students tend to be radical—as long as they are young. Card catalogs, filing clerks, questionnaires, and a lot of industrious theory have gone into the making of a discovery that old-fashioned laymen have been suspecting for a long time to be true. The old gentlemen and the middle-aged who sat upon the court that condemned Socrates to death for corrupting youth were alarmed because the young bloods of Athens, the brightest among them, had radical ideas about the gods, about virtue, about justice, about wisdom.

"The caveman must have viewed with alarm the radical tendencies current among the brighter cave youths. There must have been Phi Beta Kappa boys among the anthropoid apes whose dissatisfaction with the parental ways caused the elders uneasiness. It required no corps of investigators to verify the obvious fact that in youth intelligence and skepticism go hand in hand. Likewise it requires no bureau of statistics to confirm the suspicion that the skepticism, for better or worse, the divine or sophomoric impatience with the world as it is, grows dimmer with advancing age.

"One is inclined to doubt the intellectual alertness of an eighteen-year-old student who is the quiescent imbiber of the established order in morals, religion, art, government, human relations. Every bright-thinking person at eighteen is likely to be Left Wing.

"One is inclined, likewise, to doubt the maturity of any middle-aged man whose whole point of view is 'agin' the established in whatever guise it offers itself. It is a comfort to have trained psychological observation confirm the experience of thousands of years.

"It really would be news if it were discovered that the bright sophomore was reactionary, or that at forty, in everything from philosophy to government, he saw red. Meanwhile it is always reassuring to have the scientists burst into print with the brilliant discovery that it is wet when it rains, and that two and two do not make five."

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TRIALS OF A MUSIC CRITIC

MR. GATTI-CASAZZA PRODUCED thirty-two failures in the ten years between 1908-1918. These were all new operas.

His recent efforts have turned to reviving old ones. The public are not wholly satisfied. What is wanted by the opera public? "The whole problem of operatic production is puzzling and for the most part depressing," says William J. Henderson, music critic of the New York *Sun*. He takes it as axiomatic that "the finer the art, the less hope of popular success. If fineness be its salient characteristic, the populace will have none of it." This critic, who has seen more years of service than any other writing to-day, may be trusted when he says that "when the men and women who make the life of this metropolis go to the opera, it is seldom the opera of which they speak." What, then, do they talk about?

"It is the opera singer. In at least twenty years this chronicler of musical doing has not received a single letter from an irate reader rebuking him for what he said about a musical composition or a composer. He has received hundreds from raging persons who apparently would gladly have seen him meet with a violent death because he disapproved of the performance of some unimportant singer or player whose doings pleased the objecting reader.

"A commentator on music can open a campaign to-morrow against the public rating of Bach or Beethoven without so much as causing a ripple on the musical life of New York. If this writer were to begin to-day a series of articles to the effect that the ninth symphony was not a leading creation, and that the Beethoven piano sonatas were absurdly overrated, there might be one lonely letter from some pianist who found it possible to evoke praise for his readings of opus 111 and opus 57, but not from any one else. An 'attack' on the music of the so-called modernists will perhaps lure one of the brotherhood into expostulation, but not any concert-goer.

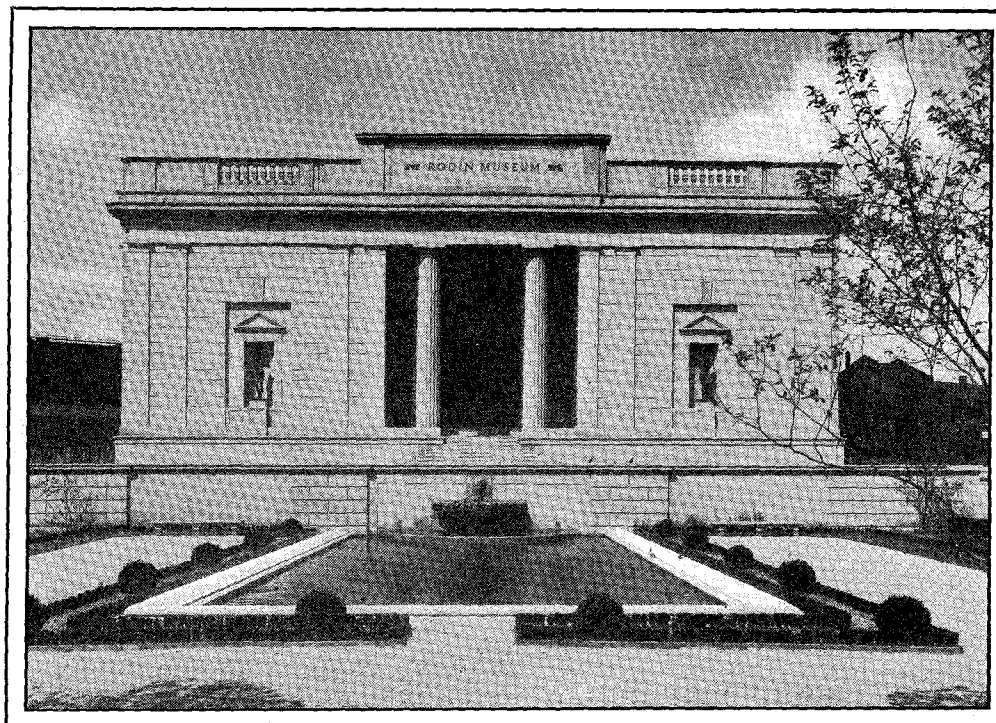
"But dare to say that this or that fiddler played out of tune or that singer made little but loud noises, and the storm of indignation breaks with irresistible fury. The admirers of these singers and players do not care a whit what they do to the music given them to present. They may tear it to tatters and throw it on the stage and trample on it in the violence of their methods. It is all right because they do it, and any critic who presumes to say anything to the contrary should be led immediately to the stake."

Mr. Henderson owns to a deep sympathy with the feelings of these incensed adorers of performing musicians. For himself:

"If he had his own way it would undoubtedly be the way which Ernest Newman [music critic of *The Sunday Times* (London)] has of late been yearning to follow, the way lying far from the madding crowd of puny celebrities amid the gentle fields of scholarly research. This writer would dearly love to retire into solemn meditation and to study of the great periods of musical thought and their relations to general movements of the human mind. He would be utterly happy if he might sit in his den and probe the fundamental principles of musical art, and seek to arrive at a conclusion as to their permanence or impermanence.

"But these matters are not news and have no place in the columns of a daily newspaper. On the other hand, when an elongated soprano wakes up in the middle of her somnambulistic promenade through the rôle of *Valentin* in 'The Huguenots,' and like Pitts Sanborn's magnificent *Helma Seymour* discovers that she is singing the fourth act like a true 'falcon,' that has to be treated as of more importance than the fact that one Meyerbeer created a period and a style, or that there might be an interesting comparison made between courtly operas of various schools, say for a beginning 'Les Huguenots' and 'Euryanthe.'

"But there you are again. No one cares about that. Did the tenor sing the high C in the sextet? What kind of a part has the prima donna in the new opera? Is it really true that Elizabeth Rethberg drives her own car from away up in Delafield Avenue down to the Metropolitan and back every time she sings? These and other such, dear friends, are the questions which must be answered. As for the impresario who has to dig in the dust-heap of antiquity for discarded scores possibly useful, let him go dig. If he produces thirty-two failures in the next ten years, shall we not still have 'Cavalleria' and 'Pagliacci' and celebrated opera singers?"



THE RODIN MUSEUM AND GARDENS

On lines of almost mausoleum austerity it stands behind the gateway pictured on page 19.

THE COVER—Mr. Jean Jacques Pfister, once before represented on our covers, now presents us a Western scene of large dimensions. Born a Swiss, both his native and adopted lands provide him themes, and the grandiose scenes of his childhood naturally lead him to seek their counterpart here. Our cover is a characteristic example. "Morning in the Sierras" is a solidly painted landscape with a suggestion of sunlight touching the shaded mountain recesses. For a sketch of his career we rely upon the December, 1928, *Bulletin* of the Milwaukee Art Institute:

"Mr. Pfister is well known in Switzerland, also in California, for his gift of interpreting mountains in all their beauty, majesty and power. In the East he has rapidly taken his place among the few who have sufficiently deep love and understanding of mountainous country to convincingly paint the high ranges both of the East and West—as well as his native land of Switzerland. Mr. Pfister's 'Monte Rosa,' exhibited in the Allied Artists' Association, was chosen by the American Federation of Arts for a very wide circuit throughout the country. Also his 'Mount Lafayette—Presidential Range,' was chosen from the National Arts Club exhibition, 1928, for a circuit. Mr. Pfister is also represented in this country by 'Quietude'—a tonal painting of the Locust Trees on the Sacramento River, California—and 'From the Del Monte Golf-Links.' His well-known painting '"We" at Daybreak'—an inspirational interpretation of Colonel Lindbergh's 'New York-Paris Flight' shows the artist as a strong and poetic marine painter. Familiar to the public in lithographic reproduction, it may be regarded as a historic document. Mr. Pfister came to this country just before he was twenty—and to pursue art interruptedly. His first art instruction in the United States was at the Hopkins School of Fine Arts, San Francisco. Later he studied in Germany."

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RELIGION AND SOCIAL SERVICE

DEBUNKING THE DEBUNKERS

A LANCER FOR THE LORD pricks some bubbles blown up by the materialists and others of that ilk who laugh at the idea of God and reduce man to a little bit of lewdness living on a cinder roaring between chaos and oblivion.

They have given wings to the lizard, he notes, but for man, in spite of their own agility in leaping obstacles in the vast field of theory, they have not reserved even a brace of feathers.

These aristocrats of erudition, the Rev. William L. Sullivan tells us in an article in *The Atlantic Monthly*, summon reason to their aid in building up their theories concerning man's muddy origin and desolate destiny, but leave reason behind when they enter the region of religion and discuss the probability of God's existence. "Whatever the cause is—whether it is due to the spiritual exhaustion which has brought on our famine in philosophic minds; whether it is the disparagement of intellect and the exalting of the infantile which are the current fashion in psychology; whether it is the lurch to immoralism which now is receiving a benediction from erudition; or whether it is the disposition to go where bedlam is loudest, which is observable in obsequious academies and pulpits alike—we can not but notice," says Mr. Sullivan, "the incoherence and even the intolerance of the great warfare against the divine."

Mr. Sullivan, who is introduced to us as a minister in Pennsylvania, consecrates a paragraph to that eminent scientist, Dr. Robert A. Millikan, known everywhere to be a believer in God, but notes that a writer in a learned periodical declares that Dr. Millikan's spiritual convictions are probably due to atavistic emotionalism. Mr. Sullivan thereupon sharpens his own pugnacious wit for the fray.

It is permissible, he observes, to believe that an infant sucking its thumb and a boy expressing a desire to be a locomotive engineer when he grows up are subtly expressing their libido. One may believe that the flamingo got its pink tints as a protection against the ravenous crocodile, who thought the flamingo was the rising or setting sun and not a tempting meal. One may agree that woman has no whiskers because an ancient ape preferred as spouse an unwhiskered freak, and thus started the rage in apedom for unwhiskered females. One may believe that the lizard got wings and turned into a bird because he ran rapidly on his hindlegs and flapped his forelegs—and so on, theory without end.

The modern may believe all this, but he must not believe in God. That is too insecure a hypothesis. "And we turn away," says Mr. Sullivan, "feeling that it would be too rude to ask whether the billygoat got his beard by the same discriminate selection of esthetic love." And he writes:

"Since, then, we see it permissible to cover creation with a fog of theory, fashionable to entertain conjectures which can never reach to even the lowest grade of knowledge, and praiseworthy to erect learned memorials to absurdity, but censurable to hold a conviction which the greatest minds have held and unnumbered generations have lived by, we can not be blamed if we regard this whole business as confusing and incoherent. May we not even be pardoned for thinking that the claim to intellectual austerity is humbug? The men who make it seem to have a credulity and to show an intolerance as capacious as may be found in any of the less advanced souls who tremble before them.

"And so in the general method and intellectual climate of our monitors we end with disillusion and the sense of having been pompously fooled."

Three men, we are told, have reduced us to our proper insignificance—Copernicus, Darwin and Freud. "Copernicus began the revelation of the vastness of the universe and the consequent triviality of our poor molecule of a planet. Darwin showed man's ancestry reaching not up to the stars and their glory, but down to the mud and its fermentation. And Freud has pushed our humiliation into the last pit by the knowledge that what we thought was the light of spirit is only the sickly gleam of fungi growing rank in the cellars of physiology." Take the Copernican plea, for instance, that man is too insignificant among the unnumbered suns for God to pay any attention to him. Conversely, it would be true that if man was so tall that Betelguese singed his hair, God, if there is a God, would grant him an audience. The conclusion of the matter is, then:

"Neither in method nor in detail have our captains in the assault on high heaven given us any illustrious performance. Nor should we, I believe, find this conclusion greatly modified if, in addition to the Copernican argument, we had time to examine the negation based upon the word of Darwin and Freud. The whole antireligious effort, especially as we observe it in America, is abrupt and slipshod. It does not go to the heart of things. Like most of the rest of our philosophy, it does not descend to first principles; and, like a good part of our philosophy, it is declamatory, and more suggestive of the proceedings of a caucus than of the reticent sobriety of a search for truth. If the thing is to be done at all, it could be better done. But it will not be better done until there is an abatement of the grosser symptoms of theophobia."

If we look into the latest development of it, the shabbiness is seen to be moral as well as intellectual. Says Mr. Sullivan:

"We are now having morality defined as conduct that best serves the human physiological organism. We hear from an eminent philosopher in England that infidelity in marriage is not a thing to take offense at, but to expect and condone. From another student of social *mores* we learn that the revered mother-image and wife-image are coming to be regarded as suffocating to man's erotic life, and that they are on the way to being replaced by the mistress-image and the courtezan-image which will be so little revered and so subject to casual change that they will relieve eroticism of danger from suffocation forevermore. Another scholar tells us that libidinousness, whoever commits it, need give us no concern if only it is attended with 'artistry.' Still others admit frankly that in sex habits we are reverting to the level of savages, and that it is right we should. And so civilization arrives at its final splendid term."

All this, says this churchly philosopher, is but the last step in a crooked course, for—

"Mutilate the human spirit in the manner now so fiercely pursued; make man a trivial biped, his reason a comic incident accessory to his belly, his conscience an echo of the stupidities of the jungle, his aspiration a by-product of sexuality, his life an animal episode in the midst of chaos and the lightless bosom of death, and his universe a brazen solicitation to delusion—and you will one day see unfolded the ruin that is implicit in these germs of desperation and collapse. We do not see them unfolded yet, for we are still living on the spiritual nourishment stored for us by those who aspired and adored. Mighty souls have led forth our migration from the sty, and the shining remembrance of them lingers with us still. It will remain with us, we hope, forever. And perhaps one of the reasons why we shall not cast the memory away is the plain sight of the results of deserting it.

"Perhaps, however, the learned men who propose all this do not expect us to adopt it. It may be that in their inmost hearts they hope, and for all we know pray, that we shall continue to believe in God, and in our stumbling way try to do His will. Possibly even they might confess to us in secret that, after all, God is the only refuge of sanity from the lunatic asylum which certain of the erudite are so busy in building."

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PRESERVING YOUTH WITHOUT GIN

PLENTY OF GIN AND CHAMPAGNE, but not a drop of water, and liquor-flushed hostesses vote the party a huge success.

But it is youth that pays the piper, warns Dr. Samuel S. Drury, rector of the famous St. Paul's school for boys at Concord, New Hampshire, and he urges parents to keep their boys away from the rum riots of their elders and to let them play and sweat as nature intended, youth being its own innocent intoxicant. "Rejoice, oh, young man, in thy youth," he says. "We are a long time old." Regain command of the family, he urges parents; begin a "rule-and-reason" era, and kill the jazz menace.

For a score of years Dr. Drury has directed the formative period of boys, some of them now leaders of American cultural and business life, and he has an insight into youth and its problems which is generally admitted. Moreover, we are told, he has declined offers of advancement in his church to continue as an instructor of youth. Recently he made an annual report to the corporation of St. Paul's School, and Charles P. Haven of the Boston *Sunday Post* rescued it from the oblivion which too often befalls reports—the oblivion of the waste-paper basket—and we now pass it on to a larger audience whose collective ear may be the more attentive now that the boys and girls have returned to school and the hectic holidays are over. The great educator sat in his study and talked to the *Sunday Post* representative of his report and of his views on youth and their more difficult parents. To begin with, we set down the rules for parents which Mr. Haven summarizes from his interview with Dr. Drury:

"1. Make the second decade of youths' lives breezy, wholesome and simple.

"2. Provide the spur of necessity for them, especially if you are wealthy.

"3. Don't invite other people's children to parties primarily arranged for elder people.

"4. Don't destroy young people's characters in order to make one of your parties 'successful.'

"5. Don't offer children in their 'second decade' liquor, unless they are your own children. (Which rule Dr. Drury really directs to members of the 'second decade' themselves. It runs: Don't drink unless at your father's table.)

"6. Give your boy or girl at least a month in camp, a cruise on a tanker, or a course at a citizens' training-camp during the summer vacation.

"7. Don't postpone your child's education. Begin in January what you contemplate for him in July.

"8. Don't hesitate to place your boy of from 16 to 19 in unsupervised situations in life. There is an inner armor boys possess during these years that keeps them from the smirch of the world.

"9. Don't put the smirch that creeps into older minds into the minds of those in the 'second decade.'

"10. Give your growing boy a thrilling job, one that taxes his powers and puts him on his own responsibility.

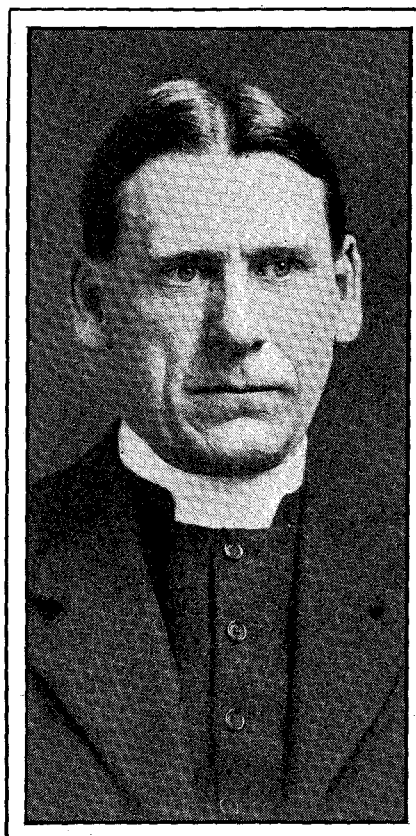
"11. Don't 'fiddle around' with your boy or girl. 'Theirs not to make reply' during the 'second decade.' There should be no rule without reason. But YOU SHOULD RULE!"

To quote from the interview as Mr. Haven sets it down—briefly enough for a topic in which all the world has an interest:

"Boys like simple things. The modern tendency is for the parent to deprive children of their childhood and youth of its youth. They seem to want to hurry their children forward to the point where they can't fit in.

"During the years from thirteen to eighteen, children like the pleasures of the out-of-doors. They like simple food, rough games, and a good sweat. Parents who supply their children with luxurious and costly foods are doing them no favor. It seems to me the whole function of parents at this time is to keep youth young.

"The high-school boy and the boarding-school boy are fundamentally alike, except that the boarding-school boy often lacks this tremendously important factor in the formation of his character—the spur of necessity. The parents who do not furnish this factor to their boys will deprive them of the sand and grit necessary for them to possess if they are to share the responsibilities of the family life—and all families have problems and responsibilities."



"WE ARE A LONG TIME OLD"

Says Dr. Samuel S. Drury, rector of St. Paul's School for boys at Concord, New Hampshire. So he advises parents to let youth have its day, but to retain command of the home and kill the jazz menace.

Against a certain class of women, Dr. Drury reserves a special warning:

"Do you know that there are women who will destroy the character of youths in order to make their parties 'successful'? One of my boys recently told me that he and a friend of the same age had been invited to a party during the summer vacation and that when they arrived they found plenty of champagne to drink, but that when they asked for a drink of water a servant had to make a special effort to get it for them.

"I am a total abstainer myself. I have been a total abstainer for years. But I don't demand or ask total abstinence. All I ask boys is this, 'Please don't take anything to drink except that offered you at your father's table.' This will, I believe, save them from the evils of gin, and worse. And save them from the menaces that confront all young people."

Dr. Drury advises giving work to boys during the long summer vacation, and eighteen, he says, "is none too early for parents to send their boys out into the world and into unsupervised occupations. There is an armor of innocence about a boy until he reaches the age of twenty years that protects him from the smirch of the world. One of the greatest mistakes elders make is to assume that the smirch they may have received from the world is also upon their boys." And that brought reporter and educator to the "rule-with-reason" precept:

"The day of the peremptory father is gone. That man is rare who can say 'Go here. Go there,' and expect obedience to-day. There is plenty of cheerful obedience, however. But there must be no rule without reason. The wise father is he who is willing to be reasonable.

"But when he is reasonable with his children, he can't be forever fiddling around with them. 'Theirs not to reason why.' Theirs not to make reply. Theirs to obey.'

"The parents must again take command."

MILLIONS OF SLAVES STILL—The shame of slavery still disgraces the world.

A commission of the League of Nations reports that there are "no fewer than 4,000,000 slaves in the world to-day; probably the number is nearer 6,000,000—people who are not persons, people who have not the right to own property, to exercise their consciences, to direct their own affairs, or to retain wife and children. There are at least 2,000,000 in China, 500,000 to 700,000 in Arabia, a considerable number in the hinterland of Liberia, and a few thousands in other different parts of the world." And, according to *The Christian Century*

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(Undenominational) from which we quote these figures, "conditions of slavery vary from the open and torturing slavery of Abyssinia to the disguised system in China, where girls who are really household slaves are treated, according to a legal fiction, as adopted family members. Under the impetus provided by the League, 185,000 slaves have recently been set free in Tanganyika; 215,000 in Sierra Leone; 7,500 in Burma. Surely," continues *The Christian Century*, "with the facts thus known, the public opinion of the world will support the League in whatever efforts it may inaugurate to wipe out the last vestiges of human bondage."

PURITANS BAD, BUT IMPURITANS WORSE

DIVORCES ARE NOT GOING FAST ENOUGH in England, said an American lawyer to an English newspaper man not long ago. "They should divorce them faster," he said, "because there are so many unhappy marriages." Twenty-five years he regarded as the limit of time during which two people could care for one another. This cold appraisal of love and marriage, coupled with the fact that the cult of Impuritanism is advanced as an improvement over the evils imputed to Puritanism, inspires *The Guardian*, a Church of England weekly, published in London, to a warm defense of the sanctity of marriage and of the relation which experience has so long dictated, and to a critical appraisal of the land which is host to so many new ideas. If the American lawyer's remarks, says *The Guardian*, were merely the outburst of a somewhat eccentric individual, they would be of no importance:

"But they do, in fact, represent a tendency at work in many European countries, tho exhibited on its largest scale in the United States. But the most intelligent citizens of that great country themselves recognize that their land is a land of extremes, extremes that often border on the extravagant. Its inhabitants are much more dominated by ideas than we Europeans recognize. They never regard an idea as a thing merely to be mused about in quiet moments. They always want to see whether there is something in it, and they are convinced that the only way to discover it is to put it into practise. This attitude, indeed, is a large part of the contribution that they have to make to the progress of humanity. The United States is the social laboratory of the world. But when the idealisms are transported to our more cautious continent we have the right, and indeed the duty, to scan them critically."

The new theories about the relations between the sexes are now being championed in England, tho they are being heavily discounted as being incompatible with Christianity. However, they are being welcomed eagerly in some circles, especially among the young:

"And there are influential writers on this side of the water—Mr. Bertrand Russell and Mr. H. G. Wells to mention only two—whose names and ability carry weight to uphold with greater brilliance the theories that manifest themselves in a more lurid and half-baked form in America. Monogamous marriage is the general object of attack. It is attacked from many sides. But the chief elements in the attack are to be found in the changed conditions of an industrial world, an extravagant belief in the importance of individual freedom, the delusion that sex in the narrowest sense of the letter is the most essential and permanent factor in the intercourse of men and women, and the assumption that the search for happiness—a happiness largely conceived in sex terms—must be the main motive of life."

It is a combination of these elements that leads many to preach a doctrine of companionate marriage or free love, observes *The Guardian*. The road to it, we are told, is easily traceable. The first stage is the recognition, which is not by any means a new discovery in the world's history be it noted, that many marriages are unhappy. The next stage is an attempt to cure this unhappiness by easy divorce. The third is the discovery that divorce is a very unsatisfactory cure. The final step is easy. Let both parties be entirely free and independent. *The Guardian* continues:

"The extravagance of the revolt that is taking place has many subordinate causes, from some of which it is impossible to withhold sympathy. It is true that there has been an unhealthy conspiracy of silence on sexual questions. It is true that realization of the dangers of surrender to sex has led to the conception that sex is itself an unclean thing. There has been a false as well as a true element in Christian asceticism. True is it also that society has winked at, when it has not openly proclaimed the rightfulness of, a double standard for men and women. These were misconceptions that needed to be cleared away. The question is, Will the substitution of a cold and calculating frankness and the establishment of complete freedom for sexual desire cure the disease or invent worse ones?"

The Guardian believes that if the cult of Puritanism resulted in neurotic conflict which required therapeutic remedy, the cult of Impuritanism is precipitating a different set of perturbing problems which, no less, will require sane criticism and a new therapeutic remedy, and it believes still that monogamy is, and can be, the only safe and sound form of sex-relationship. Its views may be of interest to those on this side of the Atlantic who are also deeply disturbed by the assault on marriage. *The Guardian* goes on:

"It was inevitable that the time should come when the institution of real, that is permanent, marriage should come under criticism, inevitable because it was surrounded by various customs and practises that were accidental and not essential to its existence. No doubt in the process of criticism many mistakes will be made, and many disastrous experiments attempted. Those who are opposed to these experiments must see to it that what is accidental is cleared away; the conception itself must be clarified, and its obligations and duties thought out afresh in changed conditions. But permanent marriage, the life-union of two personalities will, it may confidently be said, abide as the highest ideal of sex-relationship. After all, the present facts, rightly interpreted, tell in that direction. If there are, even in the United States, so many as one in five marriages dissolved, the other four stand as a witness that the large majority has found satisfaction.

"The upholders of monogamy need have no fear that the witness of experience will betray the revelation of God. Nothing has so enriched and ennobled human life as the Christian ideal of marriage. Its supporters may have to face new facts, and be more willing to recognize the need for making the best of bad jobs than they have always been. But they can, face to face with a hysterical pseudo-science, unashamedly maintain that free love is a contradiction in terms, bringing frustration in its train. Lust is free; the glory of love is the acceptance of mutual obligation. The notion that all tabus are the fruits of groveling superstition is mere superficiality.

"Some prohibitions are essential alike to human happiness and to the welfare of society. After all, as Professor McDougall points out, the hard fact remains that America itself was acquired and subdued by men of unusual sexual strictness. And the Christian Church is able to point to heroic figures who could never have become beacons for all time had they not cut sex out altogether."

TO ONE DEAD

By Lillah A. Ashley

DEAREST, the poets sing of bud and blossom
Springing from dust of the beloved dead,
White roses from the unrespiring bosom,
The green of ivy round a hidden head:
Beauty—material beauty—from dead flesh
That once was beautiful! Who would find ease
In pretty words? What of the complex mesh
Of soul and intellect—what blooms from these?

Life is a spirit moving on the hills,
Whence? Ah, who knows? And shall we ask the sod
What quickened it? Question the daffodils
How move the urging finger-tips of God?
Music is not in wood or brass or strings,
But in the Master's touch from which it springs.

—*The New Outlook, Toronto.*

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Chevrolet Motor Company, Detroit, Michigan
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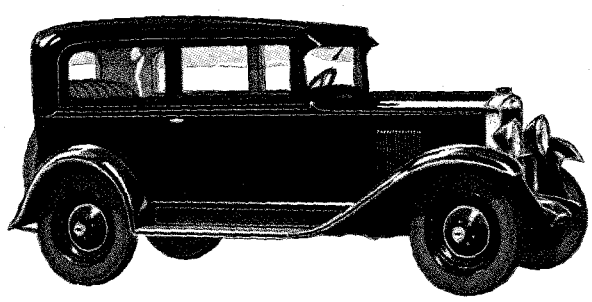
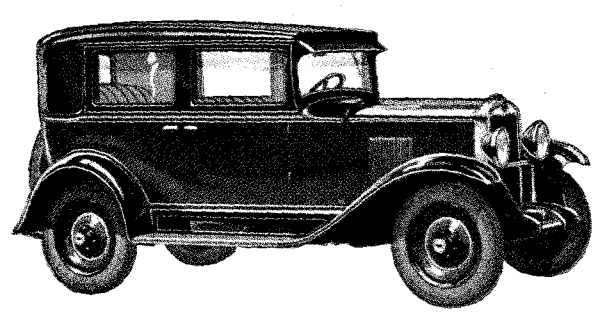
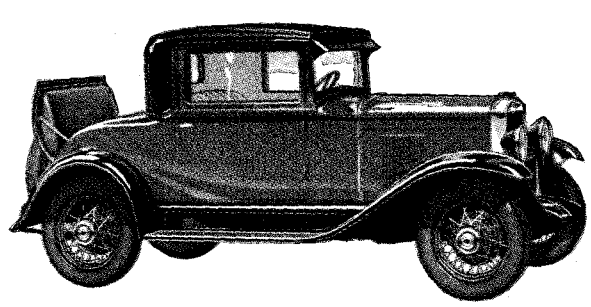
CHEVROLET



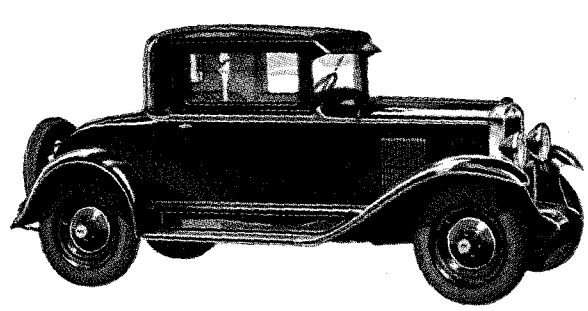
The COACH



The CLUB SEDAN



The SPORT COUPE



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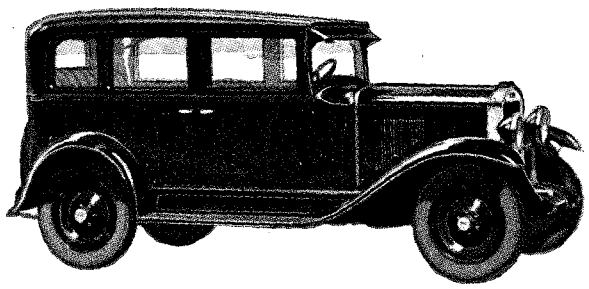

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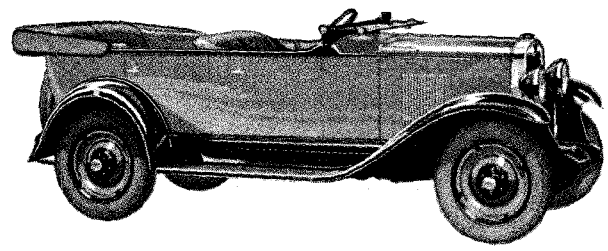
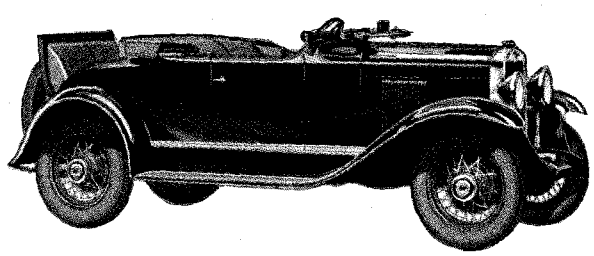
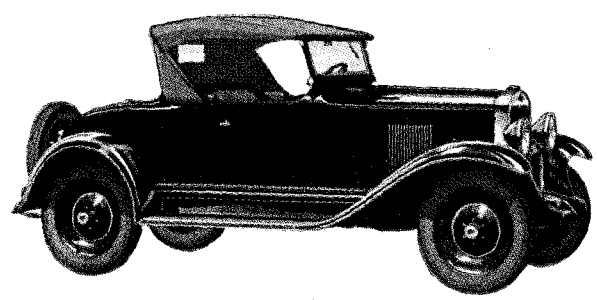


The PHAETON



The SPORT ROADSTER



The ROADSTER

THERE are eight beautiful models of the new Chevrolet Six—five enclosed and three open types. All are mounted on the Chevrolet six-cylinder chassis—and all embody many features which contribute to safety, comfort and economy.

RANGE OF THE FOUR

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CURRENT POETRY

Unsolicited contributions to this department can not be returned

HERE is one who would change the calendar. It is in *The Pegasus Magazine of Verse:*

THE REAL NEW YEAR

By Martha Coleman Sherman

Some one made a great mistake placing New Year's day
In the dead of winter when it should have come in May—
May, when fruit trees burst in bloom, show'ring pink and white,
Like a glimpse of fairyland, blooming overnight.

May, when early butterflies, small and blond and neat,
Flutter in the gaudy green of the early wheat;
When each hillside we have known silent, gaunt and bare
Is athrob with blooming flowers, growing everywhere.

May, when at the break of dawn birds begin to sing
Wonder songs of faith and love, welcoming the spring;
When they build their nests all day in the fern-clad trees,
And the perfumed breath of flowers hangs in every breeze.

May, when every sunkist road winding out of town
Sings to us from early morn till the sun goes down,
With the siren song of spring's woodsy dells and flowers,
Hungry fish and mossy banks—care-free happy hours.

Some one made a queer mistake placing New Year's day
In the dead of winter, when it should have come in May
When all Nature wakes and smiles at the touch of spring
When the world with one accord lifts its voice to sing.

A fiercely ironic pæan from the "Conning Tower" of the New York *World:*

A HUMANIST SCRUB WOMAN GIVES THANKS

By Lynde Denig

I give thanks to the wise men who teach me there is no God.
I give thanks to the wise men who tell me I have no soul.
I give thanks for the wisdom of the Humanist.
I give thanks that the day will come when candles no longer burn on white altars, luring the likes of me into foolish dreams.
Luring the likes of me away from the service of my betters.
For the many mercies bestowed upon me I am thankful.
Praise the Landlord, O my body.
Praise Him for the room I live in and help me to forget the falling plaster.
Praise Him for the room I live in and let me take in good spirit the winter wind sifting snow through loose window frames.
Praise the Landlord, O my body.
I give thanks to the Builder of high Buildings that give work to the likes of me.
I praise the Builder of high Buildings on my hands and knees.
Early in the morning, late at night, let me kneel before the Builder of high Buildings.
Let me scrub the stairs white as the Tombstone of my dead God.
Let me climb the steps to nothingness on my hands and knees, scrubbing the stairways of high buildings.
Let me mount higher and higher that I may see the throne of the Builder, the Living God.
All praise to the Builder of high Buildings.
I give thanks for the Gold Star shining in Madison Square Park.
I give thanks for the Gold Star every night and morning as I pass to and from the high building.
I give thanks for the glory of being a Gold Star mother whose son died with a bayonet through his belly.
Praise the Gold Star, O my heart.
May the words of my mouth sing praises to the wise men who taught me that my son died like a stuck pig, never to rise again.
May my heart ever sing praises to the wise men for opening my eyes to the folly of hope for the likes of me and mine.
All praise to the wise men for closing the gates on immortality.
All praise to the wise men for tearing down the Cross of Christ to make way for more high buildings.
On my hands and knees, let me scrub my way to the clouds.
On my hands and knees, a song of praise and thanksgiving on my lips, let me keep clean the marble pathway to the clouds.
On my hands and knees, let me crawl into the clouds and forget the stars, for now I know they are a million miles away.
I give thanks for the wisdom of the Humanist.

In *The Far East* (St. Columbans, Nebr.) is this tender poem by the son of Joyce Kilmer:

OUR MOTHER

By Kenton Kilmer

Madonna, does your heavy hair
  Curl on your shoulders now
As black as when in Nazareth
  You made your mighty vow?

Were all the wrinkles of your age
  Smoothed out by your Son's hand,
When you had risen from your grave
  Beside His throne to stand?

A veteran loves to show his scars
  Won in the battle line;
Shall not our Mother's face reveal
  A single love-carved sign?

Christ kissed you gently, when you came,
  Upon your silver hair;
He kissed you on your wrinkled cheek,
  But left the furrows there.

Your silver hair He crowned with stars
  Of gold, but on your face
He left the lines of mother-love
  For all the human race.

The pathos of frustration is given here in *Interludes* (Baltimore) in place of the accustomed ridicule:

SPINSTER

By Anderson M. Scruggs

She fortifies herself with little things:
  A bit of garden, or a bed of flowers,
A little bright canary bird that sings
  Sharp notes to stab the heavy, silent hours.
The years have built a subtle barricade
  To guard her kingdom where she moves apart,
A gentle shadow in a gentle shade,
  Invulnerable at last to Love's swift dart.

Thus she is safe, until seductive spring
  Impregnates every hill with silver fire;
Then in her breast she feels the fluttering
  Of wings that quicken with a vague desire . . .
If Love would only then besiege her gate,
She'd yield him all,—but it is late, *too late.*

The much-debated motto designed by Cardinal Mercier for the new library at Louvain finds support in *The San Mateo Times and Daily News Leader* (California):

THAT FURY MAY NOT RAGE AGAIN

("Furore Teutonico diruta; dono Americano restituta."—Cardinal Mercier's inscription for the Library at Louvain.)

By William A. Brewer, Jr.

Peace springs from truth; peace is not built on lies;
  Peace can not come from palliating shame.
  Unreasoned fury bears no other name
Than fury. Therefore, brethren, is it wise
That we dismiss to casual surmise
  And casuist forgetfulness, the flame
  Of wanton fury that so earned its name
The night Louvain afire seared the skies?

The crime against Louvain was something more
  Than one man's crime. It was a nation's crime,
    Against, not nations, not an age, but man!
Then, though we pardon, let us keep the score
  Examplar to the very end of time,
    And let the truth protect the peace we plan!

Those who still believe in the "little people" will pity the blindness of this confessor in *G. K.'s Weekly* (London):

LAMENT

By Dorothy Foster Brown

I never saw a leprechaun,
In all the years since I was born;
I never even saw a ghost,
And I've got keener eyes than most.
Often I've searched for Fairy Rings
And signs of Elfin revellings,
But I can never seem to find
Them anywhere but in my mind.
Often I've sought in haunted places
For ghostly hands and phantom faces,
But though I stayed till rise of sun
I never saw a single one.
Banshees and gnomes, and witches, too,
Are always hidden from my view;
And mermaids, though I search the shore,
Never come near it any more.
Warlocks and wizards used to be
As common sights as you would see;
Giants and ogres filled the land,
And dragons roared on every hand;
While in the streams were water-sprites,
And pixie-folk who walked o' nights,
And damsels, too, right fair to see,
All skilled in arts of sorcery,—
Alas, alas, they all are gone
To join the fabled Unicorn,
And only in my heart I know
They really happened, long ago!

The futility of wars gets striking confirmation in these lines in the New York *Herald Tribune:*

AFTER WAR

By John Kingston Fineran

Victors are bored, and victims bitterly
Bewail the chances that have brought defeat,
And break their swords, and on a barren tree
Hang up their harps, and hate the bread they eat,
The conquerors they serve, the impotence
Of their weak arms against the brutal might
Of stronger men, and most, the common sense
That points a calm acceptance of their plight.

When wars are over, and the struggles cease,
The ugly rage and the dull weariness
Are to the once embattled awful peace.
Victor and vanquished, in their hearts confess
That when the bitter truth at last is said,
The only undefeated are the dead.

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ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Even the healthiest mouth can't afford a cheap dentifrice

IT is a high tribute to Eorhan's that people whose teeth are beyond the help of ordinary toothpastes employ this finer dentifrice.

For, as millions know, it gives a double protection. At the same time it cleans the teeth, it helps to give the gums the care they need.

Why, then, should the healthy mouth, the gleaming mouth of youth, have less than Forhan's protection? Isn't it far better to avoid trouble by the help of Forhan's than to use this dentifrice only after trouble has come? Why wait till conditions prompt your dentist to recommend its use?

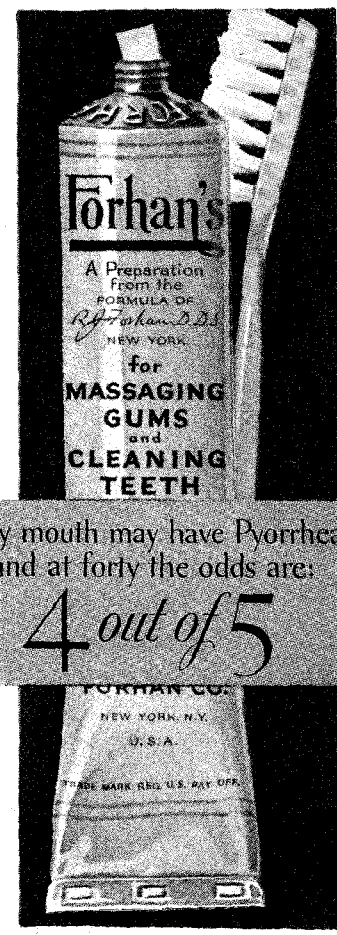
Forhan's was originated by a dentist, R. J. Forhan, D.D.S. Years of experience in the treatment of pyorrhea had shown Dr. Forhan the importance of preventing this disease of the gums wherever possible.

So he developed a preparation which dentists used in their practice. Then, as a further aid to dentists and to help patients supplement professional care at home, he combined tested and scientific ingredients in the excellent dentifrice which bears his name.

When you brush your teeth, simple precaution urges that you brush them with Forhan's. It may cost a few cents more per tube, but there is no safer, finer dentifrice made. Used with massage at the time of brushing, it helps to restore the glow of health to tender gums—and, what is more important, it aids gums which are firm and sound to keep their health throughout the years.

Forhan's comes in two sizes—35¢ and 60¢—a few cents a tube more than the ordinary toothpaste, and exceedingly well worth it.

Forhan Company, New York



Any mouth may have Pyorrhea and at forty the odds are:

4 out of 5

Forhan's

. . . your teeth are only as healthy as your gums

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The New BUICKS

All the world knows that Buick is the better buy ...and purchases more than twice as many Buicks as any other car in its price range

$1260 *to* $2070

Buick

Regardless of your own individual motor car experience, isn't it just possible that you've been missing something? Wouldn't you like to make a thorough investigation of the new Buicks, in company with the hundred thousand other motorists who change to Buick every year? Doesn't it seem logical that Buick offers greater value, as well as greater all-round satisfaction, when you consider how thoroughly it is outselling all other cars in its price range?

You know, for example, that the motorists of America are buying *from two to five times as many new Buicks* as any other car priced above $1200.

That month after month, in state after state, they have awarded Buick *from 35 to 50 per cent of the total sales* of the fifteen makes of cars in its field.

That more than eighty per cent of Buick owners buy Buicks again and again, with the result that *they alone* purchase more Buicks than the total annual production of any other car priced above $1200.

You know, too, that this worldwide preference for Buick, *which has endured for years,* is stronger today than at any previous time in Buick's twenty-six year history.

WHEN BETTI

Buick has won and h
of its clear-cut lead
other possible conclu
you this when you s

You will find that B
bases, three new pri
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That the new Buicl
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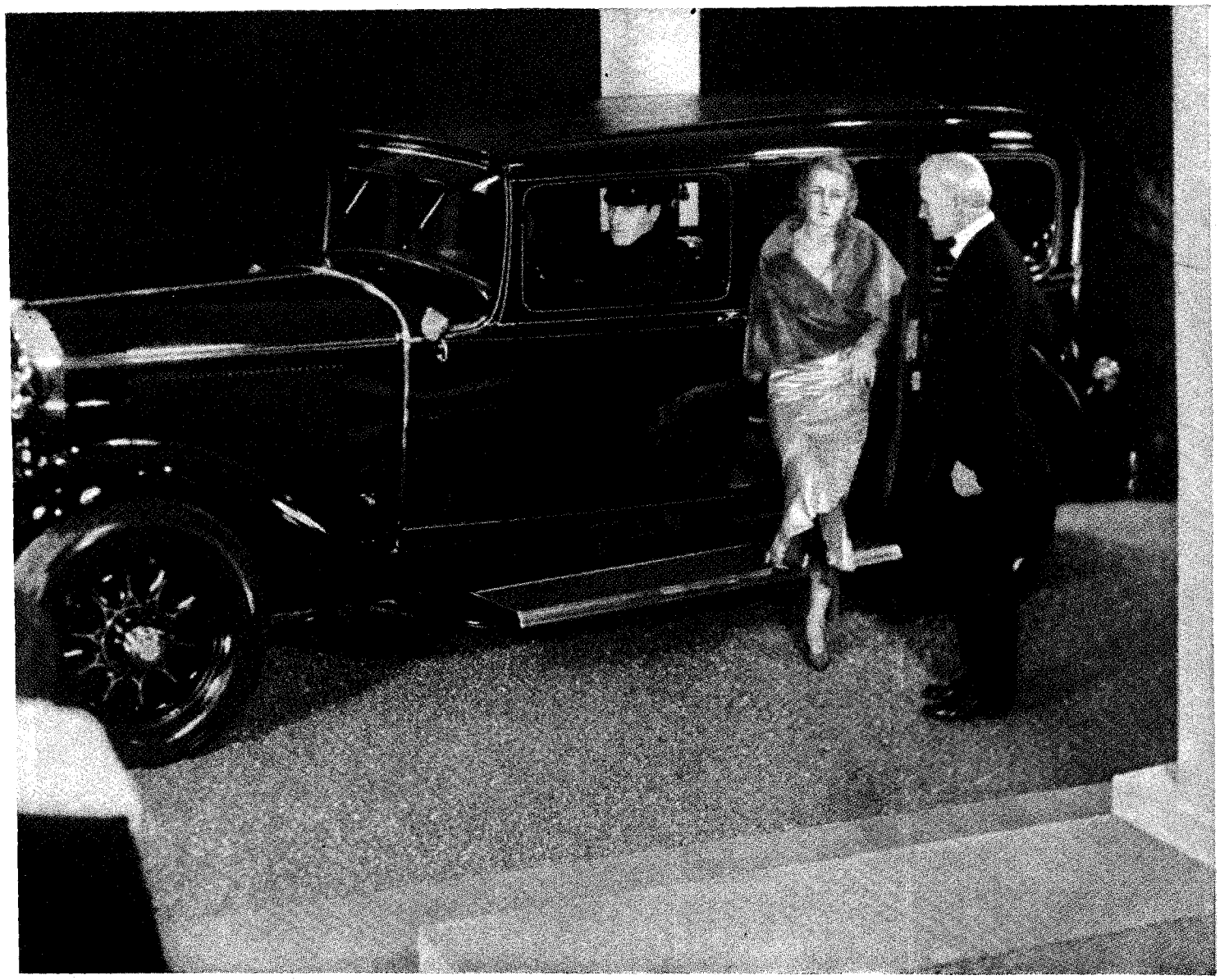

TOMOBILES ARE BUILT . . . BUICK WILL BUILD THEM

narkable popularity solely because
all cars in its field. There is no
erience, as well as reason, will tell
e the new Buick.

ree new series, three new wheel-
with 15 body styles to suit your

y Fisher possess greater beauty,
ion, inside and out, than other

Valve-in-Head engine and sealed
moothness, safety and reliability
motoring ideals.

ew Buicks, embodying scores of exclusive advantages and backed by a worldwide service organization, are offered at prices which only Buick has achieved.

These are not merely strong statements. They are strong *facts*. World leadership in quality has given Buick world leadership in sales. And world leadership in sales has made possible world leadership in value.

Come, make a thorough test of the new Buick. See and drive it before buying any automobile, regardless of price. Get the facts —and decide for yourself that Buick is the better buy.

* * * *

Three new series—three new wheelbases—three new price ranges, with 15 body types. Series 40: $1260 to $1330—Series 50: $1510 to $1540—Series 60: $1585 to $2070, f.o.b. factory. All available on the extremely liberal General Motors time payment plan.

* * * *

BUICK MOTOR COMPANY, FLINT, MICHIGAN
DIVISION OF GENERAL MOTORS CORPORATION

CANADIAN FACTORIES
McLAUGHLIN-BUICK, OSHAWA, ONTARIO

BUILDERS OF
BUICK AND MARQUETTE MOTOR CARS

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
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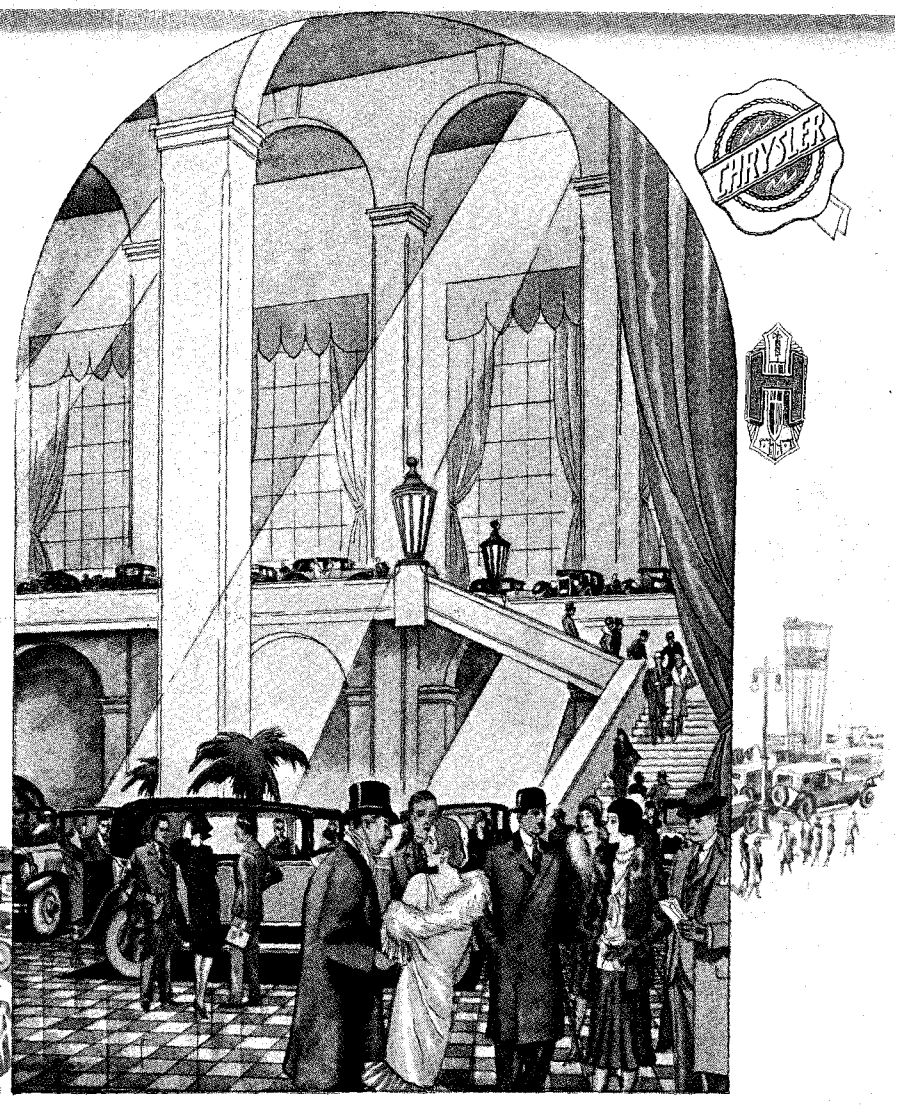
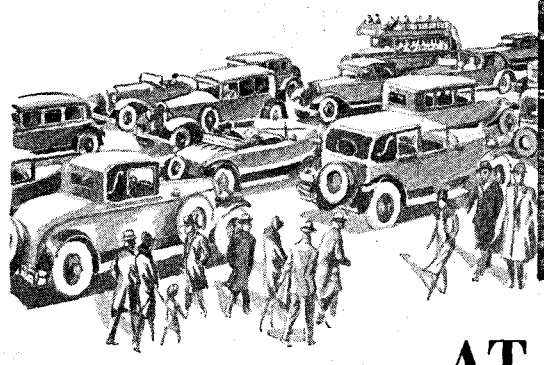
COMMERCIAL CREDIT PLANS

COMMERCIAL CREDIT deferred payment plans cover every sound field of instalment marketing. Automobiles, boats, machinery of all kinds, equipment in general, refrigerating units, heating plants, electrical appliances, store and office fixtures—more than a score of such broad classifications, including hundreds of individual products, fall within their scope.

Commercial Credit Companies have 181 full operating branch offices and 272 credit offices—453 offices in all—located in the principal cities in the United States where service is available. Commercial Credit service, reaches out to Canada, Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia and South America, and is being extended to all world-markets where conditions justify its introduction.





AT THE AUTOMOBILE SHOWS

Stearns

PLYMOUTH

De Soto

WHIPPET

WILLYS-KNIGHT

DODGE BROTHERS

THE CAR OF YOUR SELECTION *can* be financed on a Commercial Credit Plan. And should it be among others, a Chrysler, De Soto, Dodge, Hupp, Peerless, Plymouth, Stearns-Knight, Whippet, or Willys-Knight, there is a special Commercial Credit Plan available—approved by the manufacturers—ready to assure you prompt and convenient ownership. Millions of people have taken advantage of Commercial Credit Service. Thousands more will do so when they select their new cars at the Automobile Shows.

COMMERCIAL CREDIT COMPANIES

COMMERCIAL BANKERS

CASH CAPITAL and SURPLUS $57,000,000

COMMERCIAL CREDIT COMPANY - - Baltimore
COMMERCIAL CREDIT CORPORATION - New York
COMMERCIAL CREDIT TRUST - - - - - Chicago
COMMERCIAL ACCEPTANCE CO. - - Indianapolis

COMMERCIAL CREDIT COMPANY, Inc., New Orleans
COMMERCIAL CREDIT COMPANY - San Francisco
KEMSLEY, MILLBOURN & CO., Ltd. - New York
AMERICAN CREDIT CORPORATION - - - Omaha

MIDWEST COMMERCIAL CREDIT COMPANY, Detroit, Des Moines, Milwaukee, Sioux Falls
CONTINENTAL GUARANTY CORP. *of* CANADA, Ltd., Montreal

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS, Baltimore

Wherever you are ~ Whatever you make, sell, or buy ~ Investigate Commercial Credit Service

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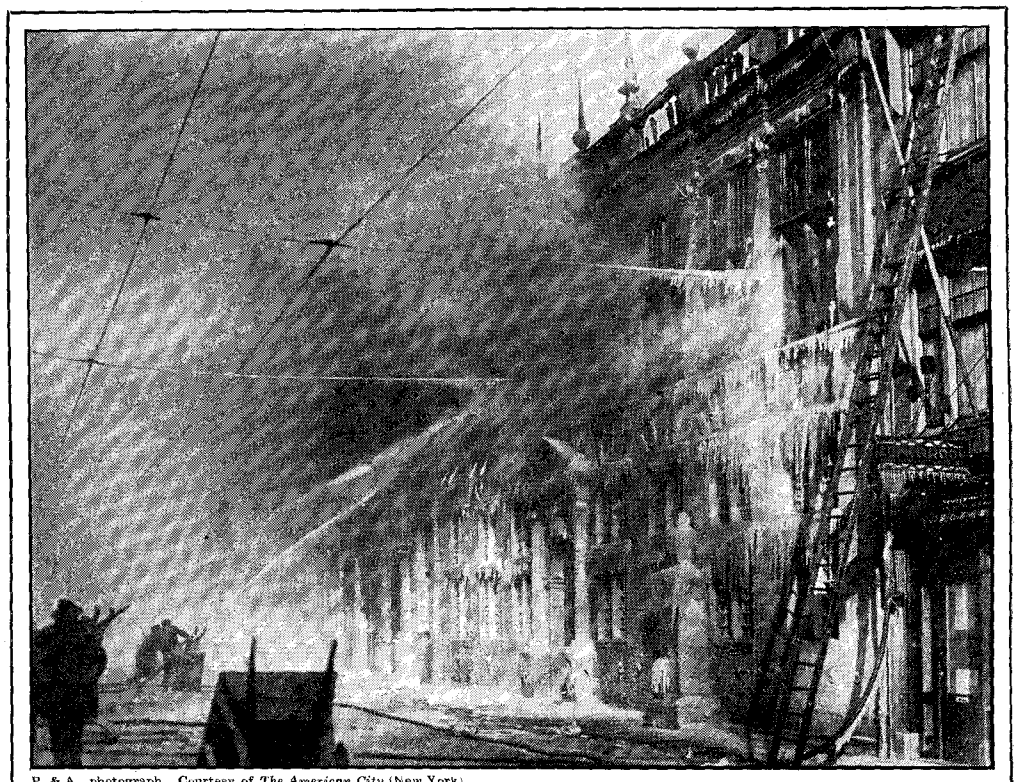
SCIENCE ▾ AND ▾ INVENTION

FIGHTING FIRE IN ZERO WEATHER

TO FIGHT HEAT AND COLD at the same time is the distracting problem of the fireman in midwinter.

With a furnace raging before him, his hose, apparatus, or hydrant may freeze solid behind him. Fugitives may dash out upon the fire-escapes and find their bare feet soon frozen fast to the ironwork while the heat is scorching their backs. These and other equally important problems of fires in zero weather are interestingly treated by Chief D. A. Boulden, of the Winnipeg Fire Department, writing in *The American City* (New York). The men, he observes, must feel that the handicap of excessive cold is nullified by special care taken to protect them while they are doing their extra-hazardous work. The author has adopted the plan of relieving his men at intervals when their clothing has become caked with ice, and thawing them out in adjoining buildings before they return to their positions. Chief Boulden's paper was read originally at a convention of the International Association of Fire Chiefs at Birmingham, Alabama. He writes:



P. & A. photograph, Courtesy of *The American City* (New York)

WHEN ICE AND SNOW TAX THE ENERGY OF THE FIRE-FIGHTERS

The historic Town Hall of Leyden, Holland, with architectural and art treasures, was burned in this fire.

"In answering a night alarm of fire, when the temperature is below zero, the firemen have to battle against the oppression of the atmosphere. When the door of the engine house is opened, the very air seems to challenge one's existence; the deserted street cracks and groans; the exhaust fogs the engine's path. The driver is in undisputed control of the way; there is no obstruction; but danger lurks there. Strict attention must be paid to the apparatus, and certain precautions must be taken before, during, and after a fire, in order to be always ready to meet the extra strain that comes to the department in fighting fire on a winter night.

"The care of the apparatus, the driving and maneuvering of it, must be in the hands of skilful men. Rolling to a fire on slippery streets deep with snow, calls for men who can handle their apparatus in danger and emergency. The fireman, like all good craftsmen, must make the care of his tools his first consideration. The engine must be clothed with hood and radiator cover; non-freezing lubricants must be used to protect motor and transmission. Engines equipped with deck guns should be supplied with heavy canvas to cover the entire front of the apparatus when in action. The deck-gun nozles must be in perfect shape, free from dents and unevenness, as a straight, unbroken stream casts little or no spray—an essential precaution, because spray from big streams forms ice very quickly.

"Water being the ammunition, the mains must be below the frost line, and the hydrants well installed and cared for, with low- and high-pressure systems maintained at proper poundage. To know that water is there, and plenty of it, is the great essential.

"The handling of streams, especially in streets and lanes, requires great care. When operations begin at a fire in extreme winter weather, the layout conditions may be all right, but in a short time the new formation of ice makes any movement dangerous, and the firemen in charge of the pipes are liable to slip and fall. Back pressure will take care of any line that is properly secured, as after being in operation a short time it will freeze in. To move streams under such conditions is impossible, therefore it is necessary to have additional dry hose on hand.

"When operating from outside standpipes, the valve on which the hose is connected must not be shut down, and when the stream is temporarily out of service, the nozle should be left partly open, pointing over the side of the building. When operations cease, the hose should be disconnected immediately, so as to drain the standpipes in order to save them from freezing and bursting. Inch-and-a-half hose streams can be used only inside a burning building, and must be taken inside the building to prevent them from freezing. The 2½-inch and larger hose must have the nozle kept partly open, for, with the water shut off, the line will freeze instantly and become useless.

"Aerial ladders sometimes become completely embedded in tons of ice. When this occurs, judgment and care are required to extricate the ladders, as they are liable to break and cause considerable damage. It is best to have the running-gear for operating aerial ladders enclosed. Plenty of steam is the only thing to thaw out ladders when they are embedded in ice.

"Hose once solidly frozen in is generally ruined, as it has to be chopped out. If, however, it is not cut or damaged, it is dragged home in its frozen state to the engine-house, where the couplings are steamed and the hose is hung in towers to dry.

"The saving of life at winter fires is a difficult operation, and requires ingenuity and poise. To step out in night attire on an iron fire-escape means that the feet will remain fastened to the place on which they are standing, causing additional distress to those escaping from the fire. When such victims are removed by firemen, it is quite likely that the skin will be torn from hands and feet, which will be frozen, and there will be great suffering.

"Ventilation at fires is not easily accomplished in winter. Many devices are in use to keep the cold out, and these help just as efficiently to hold heat, smoke, and gases within the building. Double doors and windows are necessary in this climate, making it more difficult to liberate the smoke and gases. Speedy action at the top of the building is necessary to ventilate it, and snow must be shoveled from the cupola and hatchways before they can be opened.

"After a fire is extinguished, the building must be properly covered and the heating system put in operation immediately, to save the pipes and plumbing from freezing, which otherwise would cause a much greater loss.

"Overhauling, looked upon by many firemen as a job for the chore boy, is a very important phase of fire-department work,

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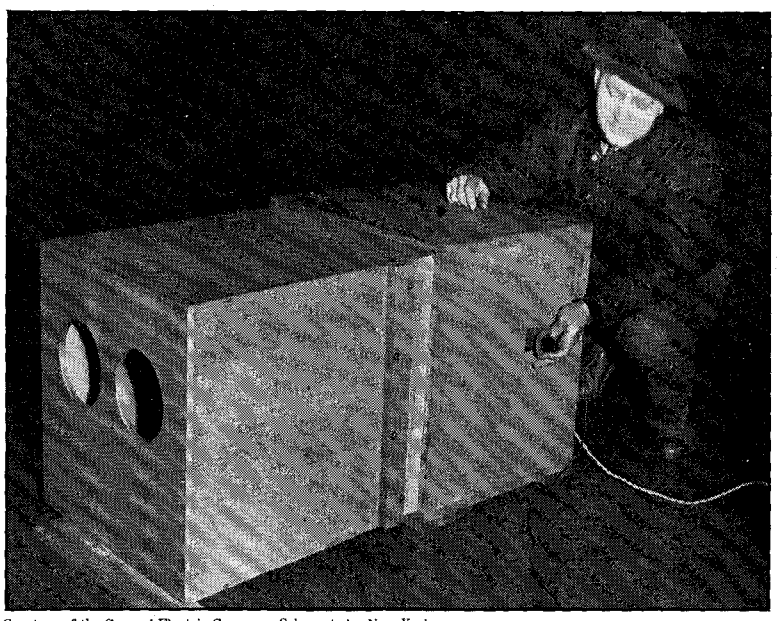
particularly in very cold weather. The meeting of hot and cold air causes a mist which makes close observation very difficult, and when there is ice-laden merchandise with fire below, the ice must be chopped clear before the goods can be turned over. This must be done with system so as to avoid further loss.

"Overhead high-tension wires contract with the extreme cold weather, and soon become loaded with ice from fire-streams. These wires are then very dangerous, and with the ice connection to ladders and fire-escapes, this portion of the building is liable to become charged with electricity, and the wires, heavily weighted, break easily; therefore, it is necessary to have linemen answer all fires, so that they can cut the wires clear if the conditions should warrant doing this.

"It is not uncommon for adjoining roofs to become overloaded with ice and snow, and the additional weight is likely to carry them into the cellar, if something is not done to prevent this. As soon, therefore, as the apparatus and fire-streams are properly placed, the officer in charge should detail ladder companies to open all drains and catch-basins in adjoining buildings and streets, and when the accumulation of ice starts to block doorways, axes and shovels must be used to avoid cutting off the hose companies that are working on the inside stairways and the fire floors.

"The danger of setting adjoining buildings on fire is not so great in very cold weather, for the bricks and stone are full of frost and the roofs are covered with ice and snow, and sparks are more easily extinguished."



Courtesy of the General Electric Company, Schenectady, New York

THE BOX WITH THE ELECTRIC EYE

Better than man's eye, for if it finds it hard to see, it starts fans to clear the air.

COMING: FROZEN FOODS

PERISHABLE FOODSTUFFS will be delivered to the customer in frozen state at considerable savings in price, according to S. C. Bloom, a consulting engineer of Chicago, who spoke on "The Next Ten Years in the Refrigeration of Foods" at the opening session of the twenty-fifth meeting of the American Society of Refrigeration Engineers in New York recently. To quote a report in *The Times:*

"Mr. Bloom said that in the next ten years the use of refrigeration unquestionably would increase in a much greater degree than it has in the past twenty-five years. He said that the most important new applications in refrigeration would be in the quick freezing of retail meat-cuts, fruits, vegetables, dairy products—in fact, every perishable foodstuff.

"He predicted that such foods would be delivered by the producer or manufacturer to the retailer, and thence to the consumer while still in the frozen state. He added that the economic significance of such a process is tremendous, as a survey of the meat-packing industry indicates a potential reduction between the price of meat on the hoof and meat to the consumer averaging 3½ cents a pound.

"The second great new field for refrigeration, Mr. Bloom said, is the cooling of buildings, such as offices, hotels, large stores, and even homes.

"Mechanical refrigeration will be used in the cooling of the large buildings, Mr. Bloom declared, while the air cooling in smaller buildings and homes will be done by means of ice in the form of comparatively thin sheets broken up like peanut brittle, or in the form of frozen droplets.

"'Ice in this form can be delivered by truck in the same manner as coal, and chuted into the basement apparatus used for air-cooling,' he said. 'Ice will be used only when wanted, and when cooling is not required, there is no expense for machinery. In addition, there is no operating noise, and nothing to go wrong or require semi-skilled attention.'"

THE ROBOT IN THE TUNNEL

THE ROBOT HAS A NEW JOB in the Holland Tunnel under the Hudson River at New York.

His sensitive electric eye is now applied to the task of detecting the clearness of the atmosphere and furnishing an instantaneous and accurate record of hazy or foggy conditions in this great interstate traffic artery. Says Guy Bartlett, in a press bulletin issued by the General Electric Company:

"In applying the light-sensitive photoelectric tube to a task of this kind, Ole Singstad, Chief Engineer of the Tunnel, hopes to gain important operating economies, and to provide an additional safeguard in controlling the air conditions in the tunnel.

"As now experimentally used, the 'electric eye' is directly connected to a recording device a quarter of a mile from the mouth of the tunnel. Impulses from the photoelectric tube guide a pencil point over a sheet of paper, so that at any instant the supervisor knows how much haze is in the tunnel; and if the visibility decreases from any cause whatsoever, he can relieve the situation by speeding up the fans or by putting more of them into service.

"The detector is under development by engineers of the General Electric Company, along lines suggested by the engineering department of the tunnel, and it must undergo a long test before it is pronounced adequate for the job.

"At the present time the detector is in an exhaust duct, a long cavelike chamber above the traffic lane, near the New York exit, at a point where the roadway grade is at the maximum and where the amount of exhaust gases expelled from the heavy truck traffic is greatest.

"The exhaust duct is dark except for fitful beams of light admitted through narrow openings in the roof of the passageway. These openings provide an exit for the air.

"The detector consists of two units, a light source with a photoelectric tube and, 150 feet away, a target. Light from a lamp with concentrated filament is directed through a lens to the distant target, which consists of two mirrors at right-angles. The light-beam hits the first which directs it to the second mirror, and it is thence reflected back 150 feet to the light-sensitive tube. As the exhaust air of the duct passes through the light-beam, the quantity of the light is diminished. This variation or dimming of the light is not perceptible to the eye, but the photoelectric tube responds to the minutest changes. The greater the amount of light, the greater the electric current passing through the tube. The tube, which is about the size of the familiar 'peanut' radio-tube, is connected to an amplifier where the current is built up, and passed on to the recording device a half-mile away, where it is used to guide the pencil."

Then it is suggested that the robot may find another mission in his young life—he may detect fires by sensing the smoke. As we read on:

"The projected use of the photoelectric tube as a detector may presage the development of a household and business-house robot watchman, a smoke-detector, who will sound an alarm at the first appearance of smoke on the premises.

"A photoelectric tube, with light source, might be installed in cellars, in attics, or in warehouses filled with combustible goods. Such a tube connected to a bell or some other form of alarm could be depended upon to give warning with almost the first appearance of smoke.

"Engineers of the Holland Tunnel are familiar with the capabilities of the photoelectric tube, for this light-sensitive device has been utilized as a traffic counter in the great under-river highway. As a truck or a passenger car passes through a beam of light a counter is tript and the passage is recorded."

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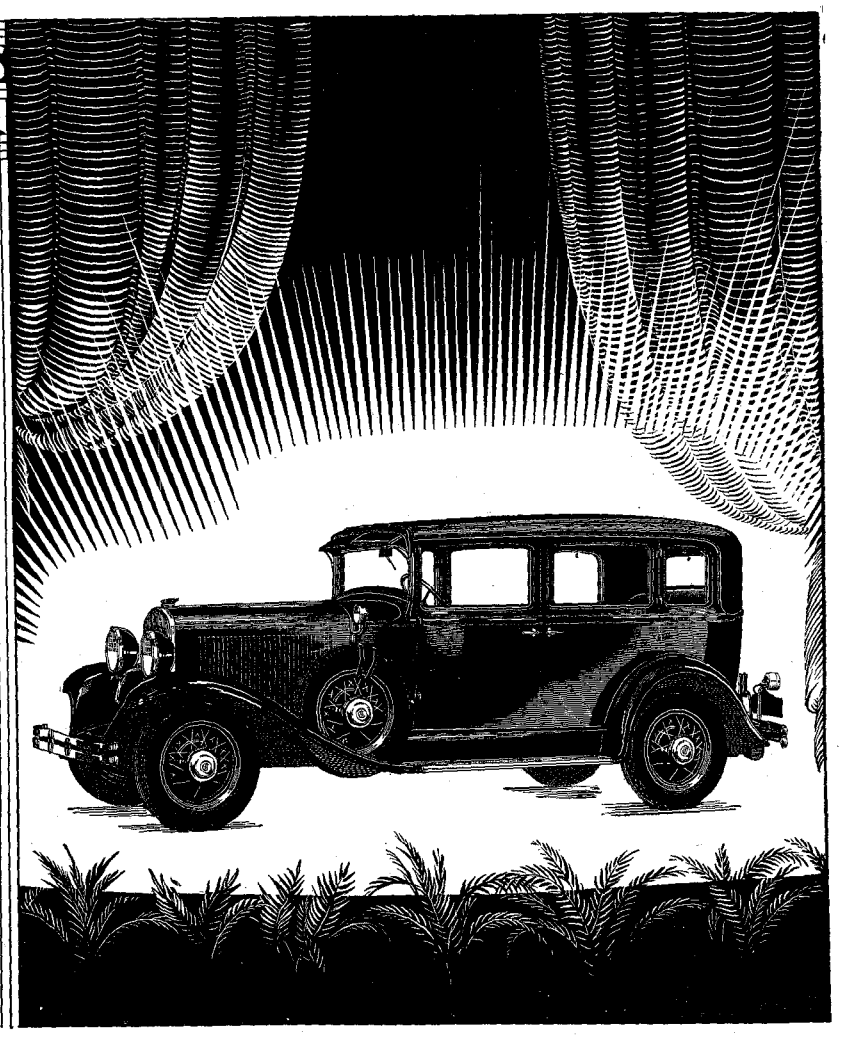
CHRYSLER INSPIRES
A PRIDE ALL ITS OWN



New Chrysler "70" Royal Sedan, $1445 (Special Equipment Extra)

Performance that belongs to Chrysler ALONE!

FEATURES: LARGE, POWERFUL ENGINES . . . SEVEN-BEARING COUNTERWEIGHTED CRANKSHAFT . . . MULTI-RANGE FOUR-SPEED TRANSMISSION AND GEAR SHIFT . . . RUBBER SPRING SHACKLES . . . CHRYSLER WEATHERPROOF FOUR-WHEEL HYDRAULIC BRAKES . . . LARGER, ROOMIER BODIES OF DREADNOUGHT CONSTRUCTION . . . ADJUSTABLE FRONT SEATS . . . METALWARE BY CARTIER

• • •

All Chrysler models will be exhibited at the Chicago Automobile Show, January 25th to February 1st. Also, special displays in the Balloon Room and lobbies of the Congress Hotel.

AFTER all is said and done, performance is the true index of a motor car—a car's one way of proving how good it is in basic engineering. And today, by all tests, all standards and all comparisons, the new Multi-Range Chryslers, with four-speed transmission and gear shift, are first among all cars in performance ability.

This statement holds true in pick-up. It holds true in smoothness and flexibility—all the way up the scale of speed. It holds true in hill-climbing. It holds true in ease, quickness and non-clashing quietness of gear-shifting. It holds true in every other phase and aspect of motor car performance.

These are not mere claims, but facts; not something you have to take on anybody's say-so, but something you can easily verify. Demonstration and comparison furnish the proof. One ride in a new Multi-Range Chrysler and you will find out immediately why ownership of a Chrysler inspires a pride all its own.

MULTI-RANGE
CHRYSLER

© 1929 Chrysler Corporation

THE IMPERIAL	8 Body Styles, $2995 to $3575	THE 77	9 Body Styles, $1625 to $1825	THE 70	7 Body Styles, $1295 to $1545	THE 66	6 Body Styles, $995 to $1095	ALL PRICES F.O.B DETROIT

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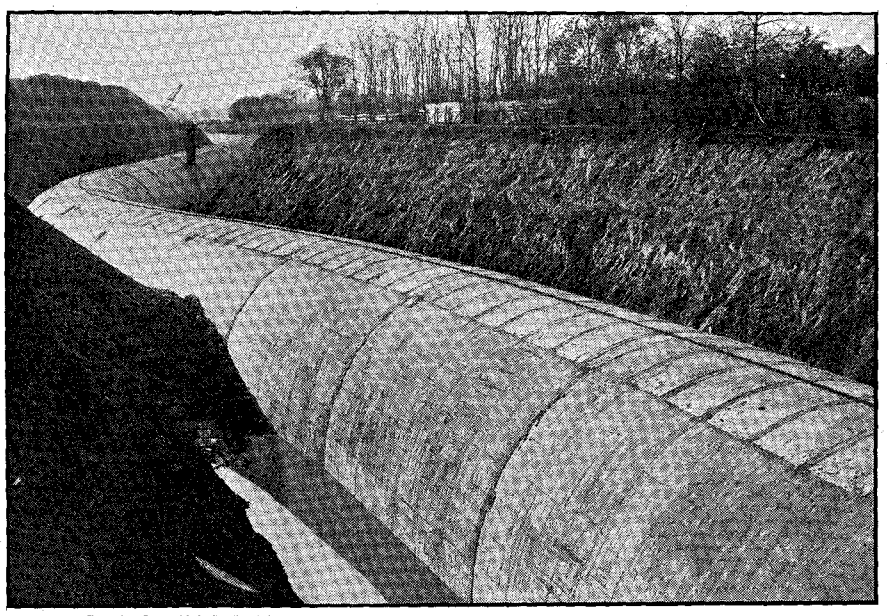
BURYING A RIVER

ST. LOUIS IS BURYING A RIVER.

It is the Des Peres, a stream that flows as gently as "Sweet Afton" in pleasant weather, but becomes a roaring and destructive torrent too often to please the St. Louisans.

To bury it in a grave that is capacious enough to hold it when it tries to get out, the citizens are doing eleven million dollars' worth of work, and building a tunnel which at its largest part would hold six hundred two-story houses, pushed in one after another. The story of this great enterprise—one of the greatest sewers in the world, if not the very greatest—is told by W. W. Horner, chief engineer of the St. Louis Board of Public Service, in *The City Beautiful* (St. Louis), a large part of which reproduces an interview with Mr. Horner. We read:

"Attendants in Forest Park will tell you that nothing has ever created as great public interest there as the tubing of the River Des Peres. They say that more foreign cars are parked along this mammoth sewer project than you will find even at the Zoo. Vast throngs have been interested in the largest steam-shovel ever seen in these parts—a shovel so immense that it took a half-dozen railway cars to carry it from the Masaba Iron Ore Range near Duluth. Its dipper is so big that it can hold a Ford easily.



Courtesy of *The City Beautiful* (St. Louis)

IT WOULD HOLD 600 TWO-STORY HOUSES

Instead of that, however, it merely holds a river.

"Fifty years ago the River Des Peres was a common country brook, clear and attractive, trickling through the countryside adjacent to St. Louis. Then the city grew up and closed in on it, using it as a dumping-ground for rubbish and sewage.

"Two complete designs were made and prepared, including the famous proposal to tunnel through Art Hill, which gave a wonderful short-cut and looked attractive on paper, but turned out to be considerably more expensive than the following of the course that nature had laid out. A bond issue in 1910 provided a million dollars to start the project."

Fortunately, says Mr. Horner, the work was not continued for several years, for in 1915 a stray Gulf coast hurricane visited St. Louis and gave an entirely new idea of what flood flows in this little creek might amount to. As he remarks:

"Such a flood could occur only once in fifty years, but the damage would have been terrific if the plan as it then stood had been carried out. A revised design was made, the plans completed in more detail, and in 1916 were adopted by the Board of Public Service as the final scheme for curbing the river. The people were asked to vote the funds in 1918, at which time the estimated cost of the work was about six million dollars. The final vote came in 1923, after construction was fairly stabilized, and when the cost was estimated at eleven million dollars.

"'Compared to the Panama Canal, the project is a little one, but as a sewer it is probably the biggest and best in the world. Its thirteen miles of constructed length involve five million cubic yards of excavation and nearly four hundred thousand cubic yards of solid rock removal. To appreciate its size you should understand that each of the double tubes could have ordinary two-story residences fitted into the upper end without scraping, and the process could be continued until about three hundred of them had been pushed into each tube."

BRITAIN'S BURDEN OF THE UNFIT

MENTAL DEFICIENCY IS AROUSING grave alarm in Britain.

In 1927 the country had to pay every year for the maintenance of its mental deficients $40,000,000, without reckoning interest on capital in buildings, plant, and so on. The sum represents almost an eighth of the total spent annually on elementary education. A normal child costs to educate in Britain $60 a year, but a lunatic costs $350, as we read in *American Medicine:*

"Lord Riddell read a paper recently on sterilization before the Medico-Legal Society in London, in which he gave facts regarding the increase of the unfit and measures to cope with this increase. Some of the figures he gave were staggering to the imagination. In making a striking analysis of the Board's report for 1927 he attacked the local authorities for neglecting to supply sufficient institutional accommodation. Such accommodation said to be required for at least 44,000, the Board put the figure at 40,000. To provide it on that scale would require a capital expenditure of $100,000,000, and a further $45,000,000 for residential special schools. On a similar scale, and including the cost of those already being provided for, an annual expenditure of $50,000,000 would be required. Even then there would be left some 160,000 to care for.

"In the face of this situation, to even remedy which, to some extent, would involve so enormous an expenditure, Lord Riddell asks the somewhat obvious question, 'Can the country stand this tremendous additional burden?' Can it afford, he goes on to ask, to erect splendid new buildings to house lunatics, when thousands of sound citizens are unable to secure decent dwellings?

"Are the fit going to be penalized for the unfit? He pointed out that in California the voluntary sterilization of the unfit has been carried out with great success. The Swiss have long made use of it, and last year one of the cantons passed a statute prescribing compulsory sterilization for persons whose offspring are likely to be tainted with incurable mental malady. Similar legislation has been passed in Alberta, and sterilization has been recommended to the Swedish and New Zealand Parliaments. In the opinion of Lord Riddell the time has come when the whole subject requires careful and statesmanlike attention.

"It may be said that the question is one that simply bristles with difficulties, which is all the greater reason that it should be well ventilated. It is also a problem which confronts more or less all civilized countries, altho probably none to the extent it confronts Britain. The fors and againsts of sterilization, and there are many reasons against, should be considered carefully, and if a consensus of expert opinion agrees that it is for the ultimate good of the community at large, then it seems that steps should be taken to relieve somewhat, at any rate, the fit of a population from the ever-increasing burden of the unfit.

"It must be always borne in mind that those of weak intellect are wont to propagate their species at a greater rate than the normal members of a community, and the risk that in the end the unfit may swamp the fit is not so improbable that the eventuality can be regarded lightly."

COOKING SOIL—The partial sterilization of soil by heat has recently been investigated by Dr. W. F. Bewley, director of the Experimental and Research Station at Cheshunt, England, says *Science News-Letter*, a Science Service Publication (Washington). We read:

"Dr. Bewley finds that the heat not only destroys pests and diseases but also greatly increases soil fertility and encourages

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A Reduction in Long Distance Telephone Rates

An Advertisement of the
American Telephone and Telegraph Company

On January 1, 1930, there is effective a reduction in various long distance telephone rates in the Bell System which on the present volume of calls means a saving of more than $5,000,000 a year to the telephone-using public in the United States. This is the fourth reduction in long distance rates within a little more than three years. On October 1, 1926, they were reduced by $3,000,000. On December 1, 1927, a reduction of $1,500,000 went into effect. On February 1, 1929, there was a reduction of $5,000,000.

These reductions are in accordance with the aim of the Bell System to continue to furnish the best possible telephone service at the least cost to the public. Earnings must, of course, be sufficient to permit the best possible telephone service at all times and to provide a reasonable payment to stockholders with an adequate margin to insure financial safety. Earnings in excess of these requirements will either be spent for the enlargement and improvement of the service, or the rates for the service will be reduced. This is fundamental in the policy of the management.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH CO. BELL SYSTEM AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

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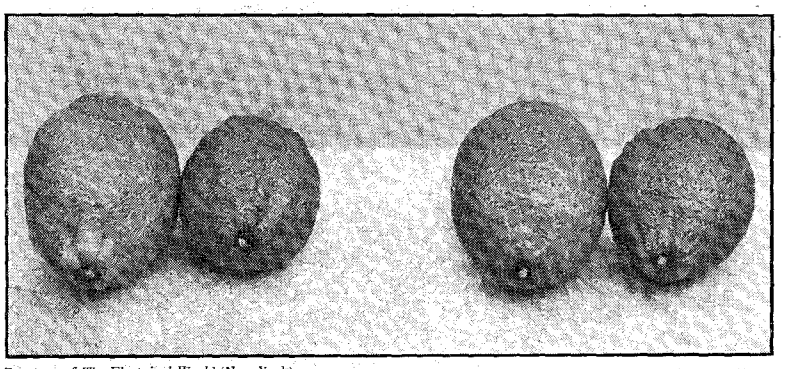
the production of healthier plants. Soils are heated for about half an hour at the temperature of boiling water. Heavy soils require more heating than light sandy soils. The bacteria and fungi which cause diseases in plant roots are destroyed, but the beneficial soil bacteria are not killed and have fuller scope for their development. The heat also causes complex organic and inorganic substances to be converted into simpler substances, which are more useful for the plant and the soil bacteria. The heating may be carried out either by baking the soil or by passing a current of steam through it. Steaming is the best method, as baked soils often become too dry, and if overheated they are ruined. The heating must be thorough, especially in the case of badly contaminated soils. If some parts of the soil are insufficiently heated, centers of infection remain, from which disease organisms can rapidly spread through the rest of the soil."

FRUIT SAVED BY FOG

MORE THAN A HUNDRED "Brogdexters" are now saving California's oranges, lemons, and apples.

And probably hundreds more will be at work soon, according to an article in *The Electrical World*, by E. J. Sipperley, industrial heating expert of the General Electric Company.



Courtesy of *The Electrical World* (New York)

LEMONS THAT DID, AND LEMONS THAT DIDN'T

Those at the left in each group took the fog treatment, those at the right did not.

The Brogdexter, it seems, combats the great enemy of the fruit industry, blue-mold decay. No adequate remedy for it was discovered until very recently, he says, when the borax treatment, with electric heat, was invented, known as the Brogdex system. It consists of two phases:

"When the fruit is delivered to the packing-house it is sterilized as a precaution against decay. As the fruit passes through the washer a mild solution of borax thoroughly sterilizes and cleanses each piece of fruit, thus effectively preventing the development of mold decay, even in citrus fruits which have been positively injured and inoculated with blue-mold spores. After thus being sterilized, the fruit is dried and then passed through the fog chamber, in which the fruit has its pores invisibly sealed by a harmless fog of paraffin. It is in this machine that the electric heat is used.

"The eye can not detect the presence of the fog on the fruit, so delicately is the process adjusted, and it is for this reason that electric heat was adopted. This coating prevents the fruit from aging and shrinking, keeps it plump and firm, cuts down icing costs, and enables the shipper or buyer to keep the fruit in fresh condition. When the fruit leaves the fog chamber, which consists of the paraffin fog, it is then polished by means of special brushes at a temperature of 200 degrees F., so that its natural sheen and attractive color are enhanced and maintained to the hands of the consumers.

"There are now approximately 75 plants in operation in the citrus fruit houses and 50 plants processing apples. In California there are 225 citrus packing plants which will eventually be equipped and, when considering the total apple houses and those citrus plants in other States, there are approximately 500 plants in all, and there is little doubt but that all will be equipped with this system.

"Orders already secured represent about one-twentieth of the ultimate, which will amount to $90,000, and the necessary electrical equipment, such as transformers to be furnished by utilities, and switches, conduit and wiring, to be furnished by contractors, will add approximately $190,000, or a grand total of $280,000."

PAIN RELIEVED BY HEAT

HEAT KILLS PAIN, but no one knows just how. This is one of the oldest of medical applications. How it has been simplified and made more effective by the use of the electric light and the electric fan is described by Dr. John H. Kellogg in an article contributed to *The British Journal of Actinotherapy and Physiotherapy* (London). While no one knows just how it works, he says, it probably acts in several ways, sometimes by diverting blood from congested parts and sometimes, perhaps, by accelerating blood movement. He goes on:

"But almost magical effects in relieving pain are often produced by hot applications under conditions in which neither of these explanations seems adequate to account for the results obtained. In some way not clearly explicable, heat lessens nerve sensibility and abolishes pain. This may be the result of inhibition acting through the temperature nerves of the skin. Whatever the explanation, we know that heat, properly applied, kills pain.

"The specific effect of heat upon nerve sensibility is shown in its effect upon the tactile sense. Beginning with 113 degree F., tactile sensibility is steadily diminished as the temperature rises until at 130 degree F. it disappears entirely, the sensation at this point becoming pain.

"For decided effects the applications must be as hot as the patient is able to bear. Applications of lower temperature may give some relief and afford the patient considerable comfort, but to conquer the pain the application must be hot enough to produce on first contact with the skin a slightly painful sensation.

"The intensity of a hot application may be greatly increased by combining with it some means of simultaneously cooling the skin surface. This method requires the use of some suitable source of radiant heat. Either an arc light, the incandescent lamp or a heating element may be used. A small electric fan will supply the air-current. With a current of air falling upon the heated surface the intensity of the light application may be doubled. By this means, quantities of heat may be applied which would be absolutely intolerable to the skin and would produce structural injury if long continued, and this without the slightest injury to the skin tissues or any interference with the passage of the penetrating heat rays to the deeper structures.

"Cooling of the skin surface during an application of radiant heat is a matter of great practical importance. Cases in which no relief is obtained by ordinary hot applications readily yield to the massive doses of radiant energy which become permissible by this method. By moistening the surface from time to time so as to maintain evaporation in connection with the air current, the surface may be so efficiently cooled that the doses may be still further increased to three or four times the amount tolerable without the surface cooling. This method is especially applicable to cases of deep-seated neuralgia, and in certain cases of visceral disease.

"When it is desired to produce strong revulsive effects, these may be readily attained by a slight modification of the method just described. By the use of a swinging electric fan the air-current instead of being continuous will be interrupted at regular intervals. The light should be placed at such a distance from the skin that during the interruption of the air-current the temperature will rise to the point of greatest tolerance. When the swing of the fan again causes the current to play upon the heated surface, cooling will occur, to be followed by a quick rise as soon as the swing of the fan carries it out of range. The periods of heating and cooling may be doubled by placing the fan at right-angles with the light, and in such a position that when the side facing the patient is swung to the extreme limit the air-current will still be felt. When this is done the patient receives the current while the fan is both going and coming or for the time required for one complete swing.

"Another method of producing intermittent heating effects is by turning the current on or off at intervals. The switch controlling the current may be placed in the hands of the patient, who will regulate the duration of the application by counting. The heat should be so great that it can be tolerated only for a time not greater than that required for counting ten at a moderately rapid rate, say two counts to the second. When the switch is turned off the patient counts ten, while the skin is cooling then turns the current on and repeats the counting."

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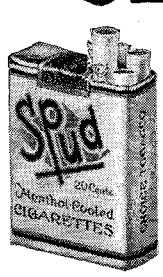

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PERSONAL · GLIMPSES

THE RACE TO FIND AMERICA'S OWN KING TUT

"TRY NOT THE PASS!" the old man said. "The ancient dead do not wish to be disturbed." Or words to that effect. He was a grizzled Russian-Aleut hunter, who had just given a pair of American archeological explorers a promising clue to the burial-place of America's earliest known chieftain. It was on one of a group of Arctic islets—a great rock "square like a white man's box, and the north wind has cut it through."

Photographs by McCracken

OF COURSE, HIS FACE WASN'T HIS FORTUNE

And this most antique of mummified American monarchs didn't expect company in his Arctic island burial-cave.

"Are there bodies in it?" they asked regarding the island burial-cave near Umnak Pass, that had been so picturesquely described to them.

The old man "shook with senile palsy" as he talked, and "his rheumy eyes blinked incessantly." But his words made the white men's hearts beat faster with hope.

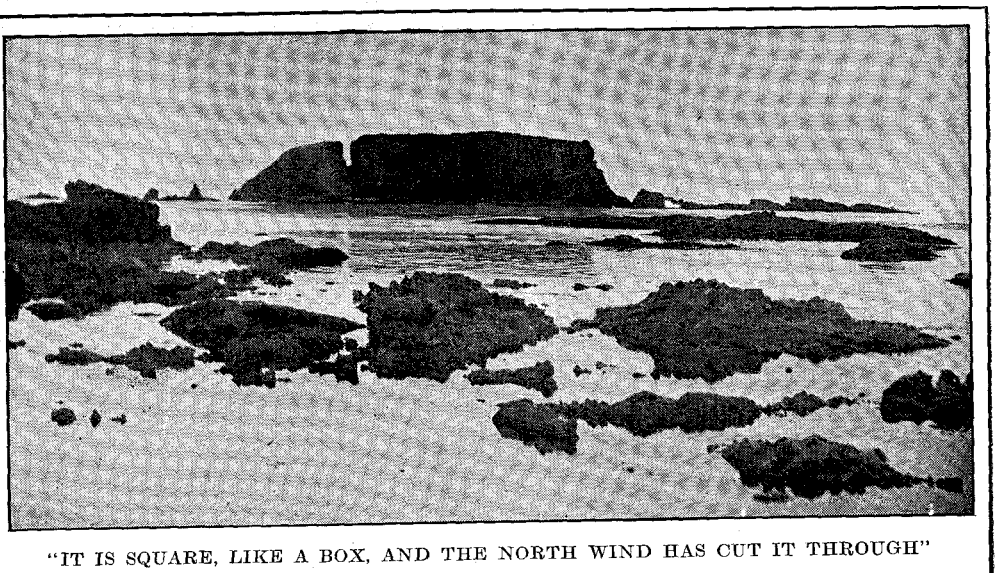
He made a quick gesture of warning, and shook his whiskery chin at this last question, Harold McCracken tells us in *The World's Work*. "No! No! No!" he chattered. "You must not search for those long dead. They are powerful spirits now. He who disturbs them will suffer." He seized one of his questioners by the mackinaw lapel and lowered his cackling voice. "But you will find some very old things in this cave. Oh, very old!"

Mr. McCracken tells how he and Edward Weyer met this old man in Alaska on the Stoll-McCracken expedition of the American Museum of Natural History. They were searching for Stone Age mummies, and hoping to prove the theory that the first settlers on this continent came from Asia.

They decided to follow the old hunter's clue of the island, "square like a white man's box," and cut through by the north wind. But they were delayed—annoying enough in any circumstances, but particularly so now. They had discovered that they had rivals in their search. The quest for "America's King Tut" had become a race. Thus, in his article, Mr. McCracken describes the situation:

> We had heard at Unalaska that two other expeditions, secretly organized and well equipped, were ahead of us, and bound for the same destination.
>
> Somehow our prize fact had leaked out: namely that the most likely spot in which we might find a mummy was in a little group of islets known to the natives as "The Islands of the Four Mountains." Years of piecing together isolated data, traditions, and myths, coupled with a few assorted finds of early native relics, had convinced us that these islands were in the most promising neighborhood.
>
> One expedition was from a rival museum; it had, we learned, brought a native all the way down from the Pribilof Islands to act as a guide. It seemed that this man had once been shipwrecked near the Islands of the Four Mountains. He claimed to know where a mummy could be found.
>
> This news was very painful. Real labor had gone into our long preparation for the final search. We had cruised the eight hundred miles of Aleutian Islands, picking up a story here, an ancient tool of ivory there. We had scoured the early Russian records for finds by other travelers. We had delved into the archives at home. And the little grain we had sifted from a vast amount of chaff we felt should be ours exclusively.
>
> Our premise was clear, and was supported by Roy Chapman Andrews, Henry Fairfield Osborn, and other eminent scientists. This was that man had originated in Central Asia, possibly where now lies the great Gobi Desert. Radial migration had taken place to all points of the compass. Those who wandered northeast crossed the Aleutian Islands or Bering Strait to America. And before they diffused they set up a crude but clear-cut civilization.

Mr. McCracken's search for "the legendary American mummy"



"IT IS SQUARE, LIKE A BOX, AND THE NORTH WIND HAS CUT IT THROUGH"

So the aged Russian-Aleut hunter described the island (seen above from Unalaska) where the mummies of some of America's very first families, long antedating the *Mayflower* shipment, were found.

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who's who in 1930

No SPECIAL BOOK need be published for these names. During 1930 you will find them in the pages of newspapers, magazines and trade journals, proudly signed to the advertisements which present their story to the reading public.

Many of these names will be old, familiar ones. Many will be new. But all will claim attention because they stand for commodities in which millions are interested.

There will be names of necessities and luxuries. Food products. Textiles. Household appliances. Cosmetics. Cigars and cigarettes. Radios. Pianos. Wearing apparel. Automobiles and their accessories. Soaps and cleansers. Building materials. Transportation lines. Airplanes!

Daily, weekly and monthly these names will appear on the printed page. Every minute of the day they will make their impressions on the minds of readers. Readers in the homes. Readers in business houses. Readers in cities, towns, villages and farms.

Even children will see these names and begin to register them in their minds. And countless couples whose wedding anniversaries date from 1930 will look for these names as they start their homes and add to their possessions.

Who is there in 1930 wishing to sell his product in a city—a trading area—a state—or a nation—that can afford to allow his name to be kept from these constantly studied pages? Surely not those who have worked for generations to establish a demand for their commodities. And certainly not those who are entering the field for the first time with their products. Without advertising a familiar name can be forgotten and a new one hidden forever. This was true in 1929 . . . it will be true in 1930.

This Who's Who of 1930 American Business is indeed an honor roll of those true leaders who *will* lead, and of those younger ones who are determined to win and hold the approval of the American consumer.

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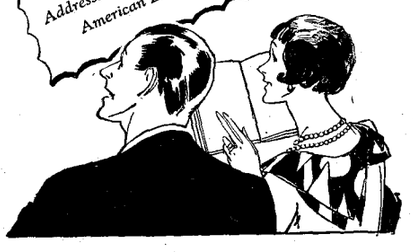

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

had gone on at intervals for twelve years. Along the bleak Alaskan coast, through the gale-swept Aleutian Islands, blinded by fog and snow, he writes, he had patiently probed that desolate corner of the world for an answer to one of the most baffling riddles in modern science: who were the first Americans—and where, assuming that they didn't just grow, did they come from? No wonder he did not want to share honors with latecomers upon the scene. After following many false trails, early in 1928, he met the old hunter. After this meeting, already described, he discusses thus the objects of his search:

Hoary legend had handed down but one prime fact about these prehistoric Americans: their intense respect for the dead.

Among these first Americans a mother often would not bury her dead infant, but would carry it for months on her back, even attempting to nurse the inert morsel. Wives would guard the bodies of their husbands in their homes, offering them food, and conversing with them as in life. A bereaved lover would commit suicide to be able to lie in peace beside the body of the beloved one.

It was natural that this strange obsession should reach its peak in tribal reverence for a dead chieftain. He was no doubt the leader in forays out to sea in search of food. During the long dark Arctic night he it must have been who ruled his little feudal clan with a shrewd arrogance. When a frightened hunter came with news of having seen hostile canoes beyond the island, it was the chieftain's task to judge the crisis and act.

One additional point the explorers had, and it bore heavily on their search, we learn as we read on:

It was believed that if the remains of a chieftain were stolen by a stranger, the prowess of the spirit went with it. Hence the need for hiding mummies in secret caves or underground tombs.

Through the journey westward Weyer and I couldn't erase from our minds the old man's description of the burial-island: "Square like a white man's box, and the north wind has cut it through." The other members of the party smiled at our credulity; yet we found them willing to have a look in Umnak Pass, where the old man had told us the island would be. After all, it was on our way to the Islands of the Four Mountains.

We anchored the *Morrissey* in a small open bay near the head of the Pass, at a point where we could see a group of native huts on the beach. At once a native boat put out from shore, and two of the leading hunters came aboard. We found they spoke a little English, and wanted to trade.

"We are looking for an ancient burial-ground," I told them, concluding that candor was more diplomatic.

One of the natives shrugged as if to say, "Let your blood be on your own head." The other, more commercially minded, at once engaged his companion in warm discussion.

HE SEEMED A KING OF SHREDS AND PATCHES

The mummy of the old chief just after removal from his tomb. Note the naturalness of the hand.

"Do you know of any such place?" I asked.

The second man then grinned broadly. "We do. But it will be work for pay, just as the white man works." He explained that several times he had been driven ashore on small near-by islands by sudden windstorms, and had amused himself picking up small articles that must have belonged to "a very, very old people, who lived here before my people."

But the things this native had learned from white men were of little use to the McCracken party, and he was soon dismissed. Then disagreement arose among the scientists. Should they go on, or look further in Umnak Pass? And each side of the argument felt that it might be wrong. At last, writes Mr. McCracken:

We compromised on one final excursion with our whale-boat. We loaded it with a small camp outfit. We set forth with no definite plan in view, except to keep our eyes wide open.

It was on the morning of the second day that we sighted a small flat-topped island that sprang unattached from the sea. A maze of kelp-drowned reefs surrounded it. "It looks like a white man's box," said Weyer half jokingly.

But when movement of our boat opened a deep canyon cutting the tablelike tower of rock almost dead through its center we

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were almost afraid to add, "And the north wind has cut it through."

It took us the better part of an hour to work our way through to the islet's slimy base. It was scarcely more than a fragment, compared with other looming islands in the neighborhood. In all it was not more than 150 yards long, and less than thirty wide. Its black cliffs shot straight up a hundred feet to a top as square as a biscuit tin.

In one way we had luck. Clearly the islet was hopelessly inaccessible in any but the calmest weather. From the wave-worn rocks and torn thin beach we could see how the sea must boil about it at times. Even before we landed we heard the screech of sea birds whose nesting we had disturbed. Gulls and murres swayed above the table top. Black oyster-catchers with long orange beaks bobbed and cackled from the near-by reefs. Dark puffins, overcome by their curiosity, dived at us from the cliffs.

Having secured the boat above the tide line, we scrambled upward, looking for the burial-cave. Had we been looking for pirate gold we could not have been more breathless in our search. There was no method in the way we hurried about. Two tried at once to reach the top; others made for the cleft "cut by the north wind." The search was brief. Ten minutes later we were clustered in a small shallow room that opened seaward. It must have once been hollowed out by the sea. It was dark and smeared with bird lime. But its contents were beautiful to our eyes.

In the earthy débris underfoot were human bones, with here and there a grinning skull. Scraping with our fingers we found small implements of the native home—a lamp-trimmer of bone, an ivory skin-scraper, spear-heads.

Then, like the raw, damp air that filled the cave, a blanket of disappointment fell over us. We had found a burial-cave; and it was on an island that corresponded to the old Aleut's description. But it was the burial-cave of common men. If legend were unbelievable, no chieftain lay here.

Mr. McCracken was so disappointed at this apparent failure, and so deprest by the thought that perhaps the other explorers were having better luck, that he could not remain in the cave. Calling Junius Bird to accompany him, he made his way to the top of the island. There, he tells us:

I walked to the edge where the sod thickened. South before me spread the Pacific to a cold horizon sharp as a knife. From below rose the sullen roar of the ground swell against the rocks. The air was edged with Arctic cold. I am not writing for effect when I say that there suddenly came upon me a feeling of remoteness from man. The sea and sky became infinitely vast. I was but a speck in the center of an unfathomable universe. Here, I thought, was the place for a chieftain's tomb!

At that very moment came a cry from Bird. I glanced about. He was on his hands and knees near the edge, grubbing under the sod. I joined him. With our camp tools we struck some thing harder than the turf, yet yielding. It was a rotten log.

Excitedly we chopped the earth away, revealing a jointed structure like that of a small log cabin. I knew then that we had found what we had so long searched for.

I shouted for the others to join us. Feverishly we uncovered the top of a rectangular structure, nine feet long by eight feet wide. The top was made of split logs, uniform in size and laid close together under about three feet of earth and sod. In the long time they had lain there the logs had so rotted that it was difficult to tell where the earth ended and the sodden wood began.

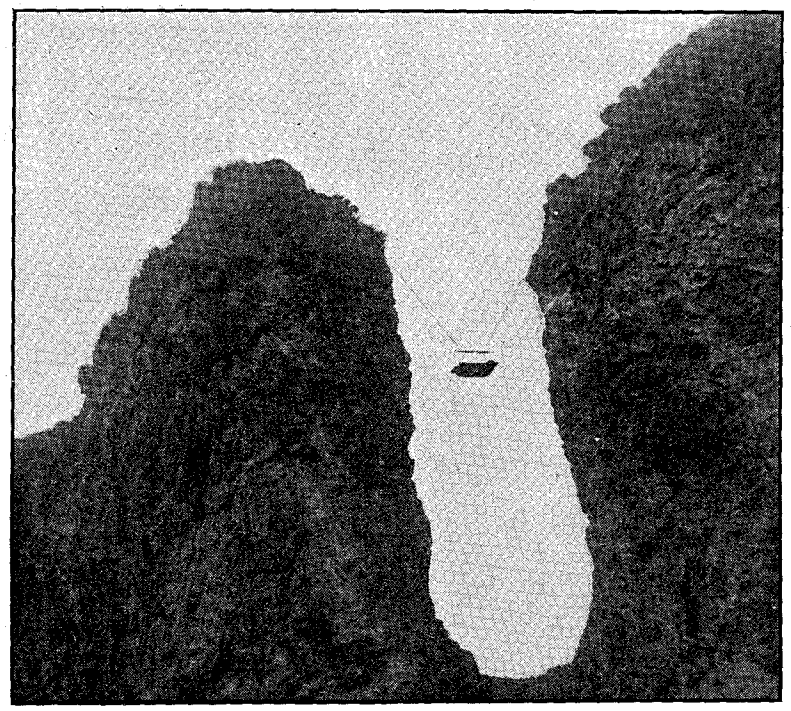
For all our eagerness we were meticulously careful not to damage any of the tomb. Almost tenderly we removed the top layer of logs. As in a dream we gazed at the sight that met our eyes.

There was no mistaking the find. A grass matting, cunningly woven, overlaid the contents of the grave. It had been tucked in at the sides, as if by grieving tribesmen with tear-stained faces. It was propt away from the logs at the corners, so that it would not rot by contact.

Gingerly we lifted off the layers underneath. There were sealskins, still intact; more layers of matting of a finer weave than that on the top. When our reaching fingers touched hard, long objects we thought we had found a skeleton.

"We must get him out whole," muttered some one.

But the objects were hunting implements for the dead chieftain. After lifting these things out one at a time and laying them carefully on one of the mats already removed, we picked up the skin on which they had lain, disclosing another tier of split logs. We saw at once that we must now be on the threshold of the coffin proper. For this new layer was composed of units much more carefully selected and fitted than before. Between their slightly uneven surfaces had been put a chinking or filling of woven grass that sealed the deck completely.



AN IMPROVISED ELEVATOR RIDE FOR "KING TUT"

Showing how the mummies were lowered by an arrangement of pulleys, from the top of the island, where "the north wind has cut it through."

When the second tier of logs had been gently pried apart and methodically lifted out, so that we could later rebuild the tomb, we found our eyes resting on still more layers of woven grass matting. But the handiwork was finer here; it contained crude designs, and its weave was akin to that of a fabric—some of it even finer than the best of Panama hats.

The tanned skins that interlaid the mats were also in a better state of preservation than those on top had been. This was due, no doubt, to the use above them of a thin waterproof covering of sea-lion intestines, sewn together in much the same manner that the modern native makes his rain-coat.

At last the interior of the sarcophagus was open to the light. For the first time they all paused, and there was "an unspoken sense of reverence for the dead" in their silent contemplation of what lay before them. Reading on:

The boxlike structure was divided into two equal compartments. One compartment contained a single wrapt body. The other contained several bodies, all of smaller size. The bodies were folded into a sort of knee-chest position, and tightly bound with skin wrappings and several lengths of leather thongs.

As a container for each body there was a tray or basketlike arrangement made of tanned and decorated pup-seal skins, fastened by thongs to wooden hoops. The upper edges of the baskets were lasht across with finely woven ropes the diameter of a lead pencil.

These containers lay against a lining of sea-otter skin and soft grass matting. Clothing and personal belongings filled the outer spaces, tho an oblong wooden shield had been laid over the body that had a compartment to itself. We took this shield as a sign that the chieftain lay beneath it.

His cone-shaped wooden hat, for festivals no doubt, lay to one side. Articles of clothing and personal adornment, probably of a ceremonial nature, were close by. One garment was a beautiful parka of sea-otter trimmed with bird-skins, and having long decorated fringes.

We now turned our attention to the bodies.

Carefully we unwound the shroud of gut and grass. Suddenly the first conclusive evidence of our triumph sprang into view: a dry, brown, wrinkled hand. I touched it, found it hard as dry leather—the hand of a stone-age mummy of the Arctic!

With tenderness and respect we lifted the chieftain's body out. He was not of large stature, tho the manner in which his knees

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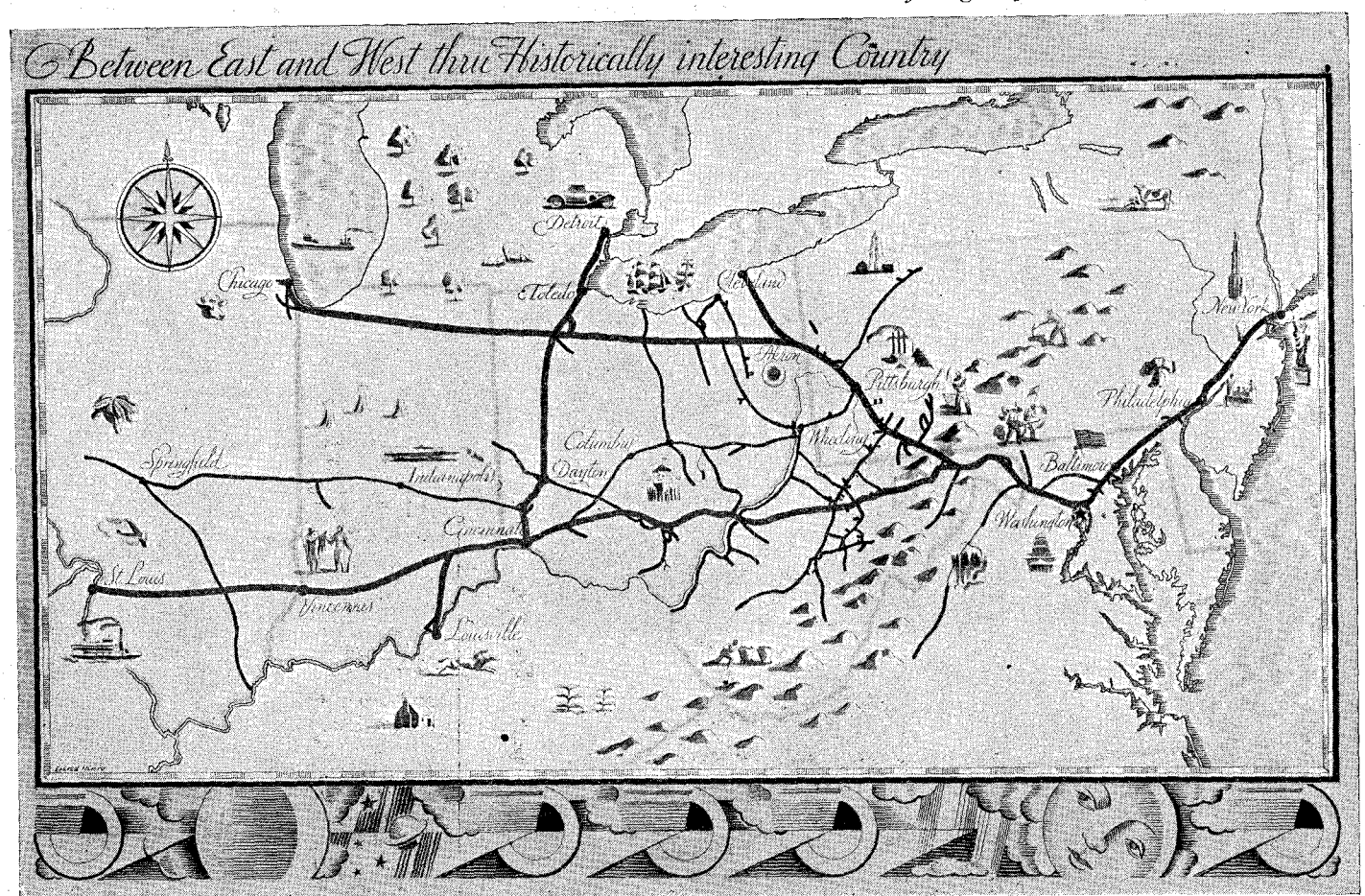

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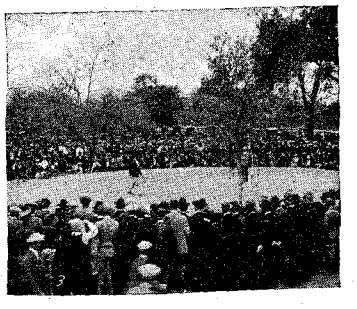
San Antonio's general market is international in scope. This city has long been recognized as the natural trade gateway to Mexico; the nearby deep-water port at Corpus Christi gives a cheap transportation rate to eastern seaboard and foreign points; trunk line railroads link it to the nation at large.

Both San Antonio and the empire of which it is the mother city are growing, rapidly and vigorously. In the thirty years since 1900 the population of San Antonio has increased 600%; building operations have jumped 1000% in a ten-year period and manufacturing plants have gained 400% in the same space of time.

Cattle ranches are being replaced by thriving towns and prosperous farms in the surrounding country. Right now trainloads of winter vegetables and citrus fruits are moving to northern and eastern markets from the rich territory of which San Antonio is the center. Oil fields are pouring in new wealth at the rate of more than *$1,000,000* each month.

To visit San Antonio is to discover a city of fulfilled promise—with its combination of glorious climate and opportunity for profit and success in every field. Come down on a vacation this winter and let your own judgment convince you.



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☐ "What To Do In San Antonio"
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Name_____ Address_____

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

had been prest up against his chest and the shriveled state of his anatomy greatly minimized his size. He was clad in a parka of sea-otter, trimmed like the spare one near at hand.

His head was encased in a hood of finely woven grass fabric that extended well down over his body. Under this was a hood of sea-lion intestine, then another one of grass. His legs were covered with fine grass leggings, above the tops of which his leathery knees protruded. We could even see the hairs in the skin of his legs and the details of his joints, trunk, and limbs, which were in a perfect state of preservation.

Here we turned to the three other mummies. They were not so well wrapt, and they were crowded. Obviously they were persons of menial rank, escorts for the dead dignitary's entry into Paradise. One was a male. His canoe paddles and harpoons indicated that he was a hunter.

From his nose depended a string of amber and ivory beads that lay over the closely drawn lips. There were six beads on the string, four being of an amber identified by Dr. Whitelock, of the American Museum, as a variety found no nearer than Korea.

We looked on these beads, crude bits drilled and strung on sinew, as one of the most important finds of our whole expedition. For they proved the contact between aboriginal Americans and ancient Asia. This fact adds one more stone in the theory structure of an original human migration from east to west.

The next mummy was that of a young woman, probably a seamstress for the chieftain. We brought her back in her original wrappings. Beside her lay a sealskin bag filled with an assortment of materials suitable for mending her master's garments. She also had a small skin pouch filled with red ochre (rouge!), a fire block for starting his stone lamp, and other housekeeping articles. We wondered with secret pity if she had been sacrificed to join her master in the spirit world.

The last mummy was that of a very young baby.

Now a serious difficulty confronted our explorers. How were they going to get their mummies and other precious materials down from their rocky perch? This is how the problem was solved:

After a brief survey of the situation we decided to use the narrow canyon, "cut through by the north wind," as the old Aleut had said. We figured that we could run lines from each edge, forming a bridle that would support the heavy weights we must send down.

But this plan compelled us to return to the *Morrissey* for tackle. So we piled our treasures close together, covering them with oilskins and coats which we stript from our backs. Elated, hungry, and suddenly tired, we scrambled down the dangerous descent and boarded our whale-boat.

Alas, Aleutian weather changes in the twinkling of an eye. Heavy clouds filled the sky; rain began to drizzle, swelling to a steady downpour. The return to the top of the table rock was a perilous struggle.

We made a litter of wood with a poncho screen for the chieftain. He once more descended to the sea; his first burial could not have been more silent and respectful. Today he reposes in state in New York City, in a white man's great museum.

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CATCHING CROOKS RED-HANDED BY POLICE RADIO BROADCAST

TWO shadows are moving furtively on the bank of the Detroit River. Near by is another shadow, "a bulkier blotch, evidently a parked car." From the porch of a house a man who has come out to smoke a bedtime cigaret is watching suspiciously. Suddenly he sees that the two moving shadows seem to be carrying something as they move closer to the stream. There is "a sudden movement, a sharp, thin cry, a splash," Harry Goldberg tells us in a copyrighted article in the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*. A victim of underworld revenge has been bound and thrown into the river to drown. Now the two shadows move back toward the larger stationary shadow that is an automobile. There is "the sound of a starting motor and the bulky blotch moves from under the trees, gains speed and disappears."

Radio to the rescue of the drowning man! The watcher on the porch downs his inclination not to mix in underworld affairs. He hurries to the telephone, calls the Detroit Police Department and sets in motion the amazingly speedy machinery of justice, we learn from Mr. Goldberg's account of the use of radio in foiling crime, by the authorities of Detroit and other cities. When the man at the telephone has police headquarters and stated his business he is put through to the department's own broadcasting station, whence the sergeant-announcer relays the information on a special low wave-length. Reading on:

Instantly, throughout the wide expanse of the city, every one of the radio police cars is picking the alarm from the air on its own sealed receiving set. One of the cars, patrolling its beat near the scene of the attempted crime, races toward the spot as it continues to receive the remainder of the meager message.

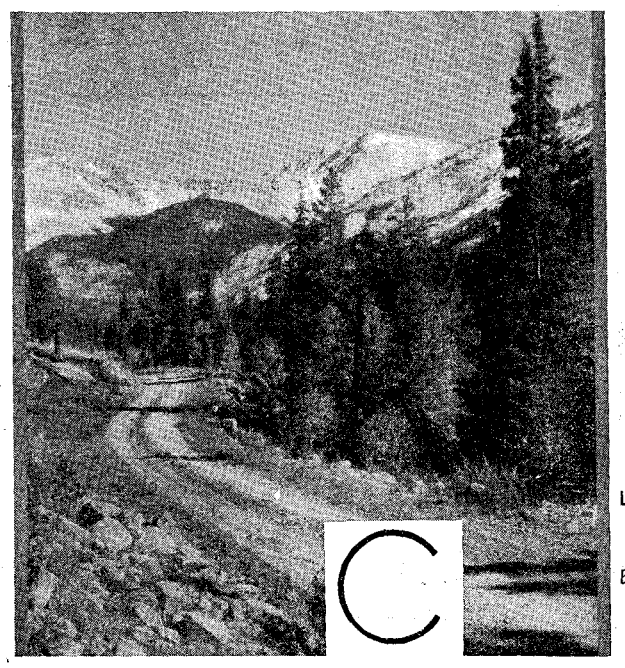
Seventy seconds after the receipt of the alarm and before the man on the porch has a chance to reach the river bank, the police cruiser comes to a stop under the trees. The man in the river is fished out, sputtering and very much alive.

This is but one of many examples cited from the amazing new chapter being written in the annals of police work by the automobile radio. To the police of Detroit goes the credit for ushering in this new era of criminal investigation. They have welded the radio and motor-car into one of the most effective weapons ever devised to combat crime.

The State police of Michigan have installed a radio system and are planning to spread a network of receiving sets not only on its own patrol cars but in the office of every sheriff and chief of police in the State!

Chicago, Cleveland, Berkeley, California; Buffalo, New York, and Highland Park, Michigan, also have installed the same system. Philadelphia, and Youngstown, Ohio, are considering similar installations, as in New York City, which may have all of its 500 police cars equipped with radio in a short time.

Of the practical results of this innovation William P. Rutledge, Commissioner



LEFT: La Plata Peak (Elevation 14,332 feet), Independence Pass Highway in Autumn.

BELOW: Field Silage Cutter at Work in an Arkansas Valley Cornfield.

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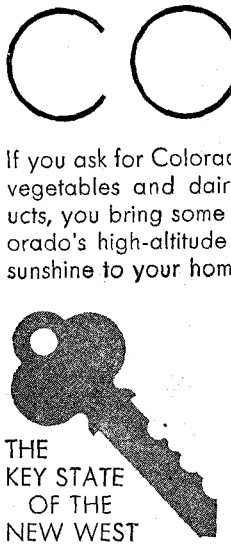

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Scenery? None grander, anywhere. Recreation? No end to it. Living conditions? Positively ideal.

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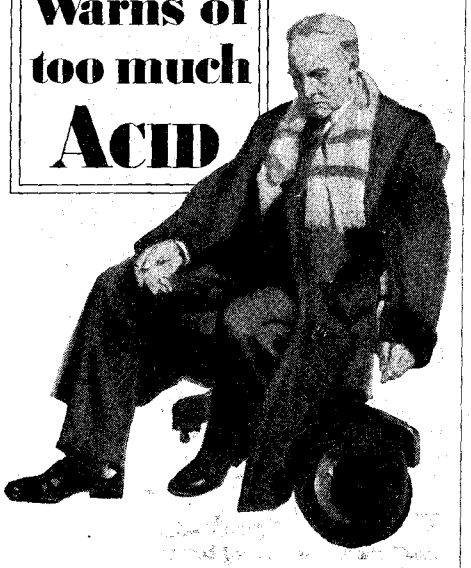
When Nature Warns of too much ACID



Authorities have warned us so often that nowadays almost all people know the dangers of a diet too rich in acid-producing foods. Dietary experts say the ideal menu would consist of about three-fourths fruits and vegetables—the alkaline producers—to one-fourth of those which produce acids; the meats, sweets, cereals. But knowing this, how many can avoid an occasional touch of over-acidity?

Of course, when pain and sourness about two hours after eating, heartburn, headaches, gas or nausea, warn of too much acid, we can diet our way out of the trouble. But that takes time. And there's no use of suffering when Nature has provided in magnesia a quick, harmless means of relief. Doctors the world over are united in favor of just one form of magnesia. For fifty years, they have prescribed Phillips Milk of Magnesia. It's an almost tasteless, milk-white liquid; magnesia *in perfect colloidal suspension*. It is in the form pronounced most effective by the U. S. Dispensatory. Just a spoonful in a glass of water and every trace of over-acidity soon disappears. In five minutes you are smiling, happy again. Its action is thorough, yet nothing could be more soothing to an ailing stomach.

This perfect anti-acid has also gentle laxative properties. It cleanses and sweetens the entire digestive tract without any danger of the disturbance common to stronger cathartics. It has many important uses in any household. Complete directions worth your reading, come with every package.

All druggists have the 25c and 50c bottles. Get the genuine.

PHILLIPS Milk of Magnesia

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

of the Detroit Police Department, says, as quoted by the *Ledger* writer:

"Snaring criminals in a radio network, woven by broadcasting to radio-equipped pursuit cars, has become a matter of seconds. Seconds are precious to the lawbreaker. They spell the difference between escape and capture. The wider the margin of time, the better his chances to escape apprehension.

"By the use of radio we are catching the criminal red-handed. We are eliminating the introduction of circumstantial evidence in trials by indisputable proof of guilt.

"Murderers have been caught at the scene of the crime before they had a chance to dispose of their weapons. Burglars have been captured while still piling up their loot in homes.

"Bewildered auto thieves have gasped as a police car roared alongside of them a few moments after they had stolen a car. Speeding hit-run drivers have been captured and returned to the spot where they had run down and left their helpless victim a few seconds before.

"Thugs have been captured while in the act of robbing their victims. Racketeers and bad-check passers have been caught. Bank stick-up men have been in handcuffs within sixty seconds of the time they fled from the bank."

Detroit has taken a lesson from war colleges. It has applied to its own tactics the emphasis upon science and speed.

In order to inject even more speed into its already unmatched mobility, the department has just strengthened its war fleet by forty-seven new radio-equipped cruisers, especially built with the copper-wire-mesh antenna concealed within the roof structure. At the same time, the Michigan State police, which has its sending station in Lansing, added sixteen new cars, similarly equipped, to its patrol force.

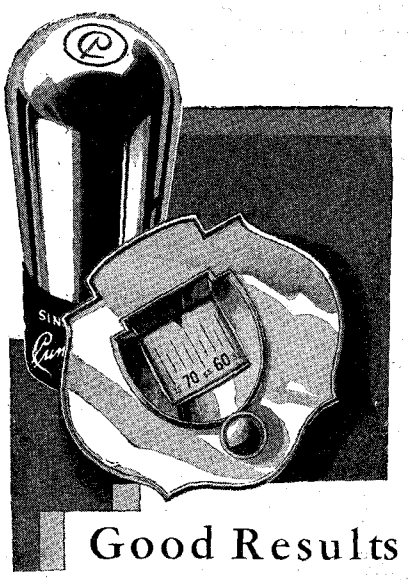
Chicago, center of a criminal convulsion, also has eagerly seized upon this new weapon and has just replaced side-cars with 142 radio-equipped cars. In those cars the gun and ammunition racks are built over the backs of the front seats, ready for instant use.

New York City will soon follow. On August 22 Grover Whalen, Police Commissioner of New York City, tested a portable radio receiver on his official car. The results were so satisfactory that he immediately asked the city for $100,000 to have portable radio sets installed in all of the 500 police cars patrolling the city.

Furthermore, he signified he will ask the Federal Radio Commission for permission to establish a police sending-station of low wave-length. It will cost $8,000, he said.

The matter of receiving cooperation from the Federal Radio Commission is highly important, according to the experiences of Detroit and Chicago. Detroit was hampered for a long time because it failed to receive permission to operate its own sending station. Police alarms had to be sent through a regular local commercial studio. Besides breaking in on entertainment programs, these alarms served to attract great crowds to the scene of a crime and also served to

Cunningham RADIO TUBES



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warn criminals who may have happened to be listening-in.

Which is what happened last April in Chicago.

A woman, observing a burglar leisurely looting an apartment across the street, telephoned the police. They, in turn, notified Station WGN so that word might be flashed to touring police cars.

A moment later listeners on the WGN program got a thrill when the police broadcast was suddenly inserted in the program.

When police entered the apartment a few minutes later they found the robber gone. In a corner a radio was going full blast. Tucked under the lid was this note:

"Dear Radio Man—Thanks for the tip-off. You're a swell announcer. I'm now signing off."

There were other serious objections to the use of a commercial station for the broadcasting of alarms. And one of them, we discover, had a somewhat comic tinge:

One evening more than a year ago an officer of the Detroit police was strolling down one of the city streets. Presently he was mildly startled to hear the honeyed strains of "Dreaming Alone in the Twilight" issuing from a parked police car.

Edging toward the car, he peered around from the rear. There, huddled over the set in the back seat, was the crew just tuning-in on a distant station.

That incident ended the era of selective receiving sets for the police department.

That was long after the Detroit police placed their first radio-equipped car on the streets in 1921. There's a real story back of the attempts to get permission to operate a police sending station which Commissioner Rutledge himself had better tell as he related it to members of the International Association of Chiefs of Police at the annual convention in Atlanta, Georgia.

Once more we turn to the Commissioner's own words, as reported by Mr. Goldberg:

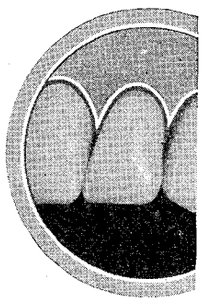
"I could tell you the story of the arrest of a murderer who was caught within two minutes of the time he committed his brutal crime. A frantic telephone call was received at our central switchboard. The dispatcher immediately completed a connection with the microphone and broadcast the alarm. The message was picked up by a car cruising near the scene of the crime, and the killer was arrested as he was about to cast his gun into a near-by creek."

In another instance the alarm of a bank hold-up was flashed to the cruisers. A car was at the door of the bank and got its man within sixty seconds of the receipt of the message.

Another startling proof of what this new development means to police service was exemplified recently. Two little girls were passing the home of a friend when they noticed the gleams of a flashlight in the basement of the house. Knowing that the owner was absent, and suspecting the house was being burglarized, they ran to a telephone and notified headquarters of their suspicions. Within ninety seconds a cruiser squad, directed by radio, had arrested the burglar while he was still at work in the house.

Do you realize how vitally important are the first "baby" teeth of your child? Upon them depends the proper growth of the permanent teeth and the graceful development of the jaws. They should not become diseased or they may affect the health of the permanent teeth.

Teach your child *now* to guard them at The Danger Line—the habit will help him have good teeth through life. For along this thin, delicate line of tissue, where gums meet teeth, so much trouble occurs. Here, are countless, tiny V-shaped crevices. Your tooth-brush cannot penetrate these crevices without injury. So food particles constantly collect, ferment, form acids that irritate the gums and attack the tooth structure. Decay follows. Serious trouble can result.



The Danger Line is the thin margin of tissue where gums meet teeth—at its edge are tiny crevices. Its greatest enemy is acids caused by fermenting food particles. Protect it by using Squibb's Dental Cream.

But you can guard The Danger Line. Squibb's Dental Cream is made with 50% Squibb's Milk of Magnesia, universally esteemed as a safe, effective antacid. Each time you use Squibb's, tiny Milk of Magnesia particles are carried into every crevice, and render acids harmless.

Squibb's Dental Cream cleans teeth beautifully. It contains no grit, no strong astringents. It is harmless if swallowed. It soothes the gums and refreshes the mouth. Teach your child to use it regularly. Let it protect The Danger Line for *you*. Dental authorities agree that as long as The Danger Line remains healthy, pyorrhea will not occur.

A large tube of Squibb's is only 40c at any drug store. E. R. Squibb & Sons, New York. *Manufacturing Chemists to the Medical Profession since* 1858.

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SQUIBB'S DENTAL CREAM

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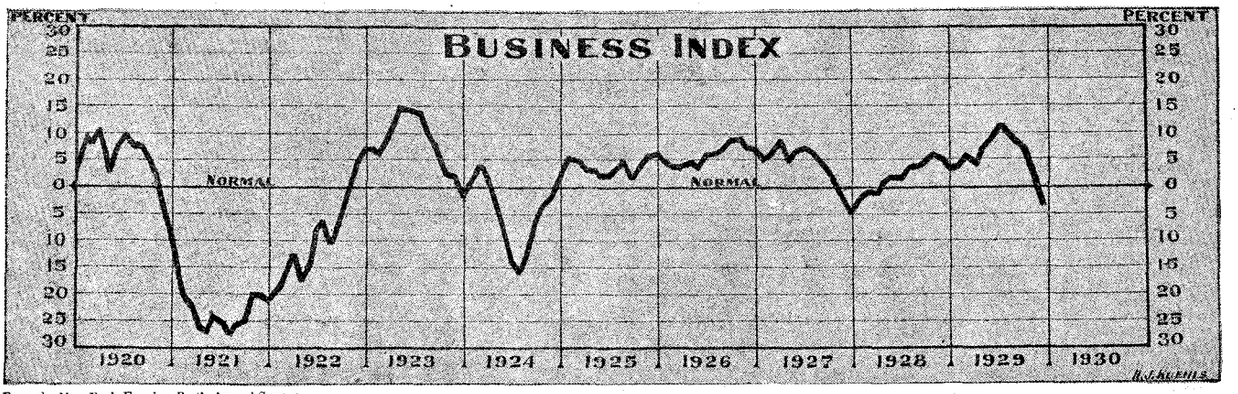

From the New York *Evening Post's* Annual Survey

TEN YEARS OF BUSINESS UPS AND DOWNS—WHAT OF 1930?

This chart, prepared by the New York *Evening Post*, shows, since 1920, by the curves of the dark, jagged line, four declines of business below the normal. Will the current recession resemble the very small decline of 1927, the middle-sized one of 1924, or the big one of 1921? Opinions differ, but no one predicts any such major depression as that of 1921.

EXPERT OPINION ON 1930'S BUSINESS PROSPECTS

PROGNOSTICATION IS NO SCIENCE, but especial interest does attach to the utterances of acknowledged experts of finance when they try to tell us what this new year 1930 has in store.

Newspaper discussion of New Year prospects, and statements from high government sources are quoted in the leading article of "Topics of the Day." We here present a selection of expert opinion.

Financial editors, bankers, economists, and statisticians agree in being cautiously cheerful, but they vary in their conjectures as to the extent and duration of the present let-up in business activities. This recession, they remind us, with practical unanimity, began before the stock-market crash; and that catastrophe did not cause it, tho it undoubtedly added to such pessimism and uncertainty as exist, while both psychologically and otherwise, its effects are bound to be felt for some time. Without further comment, let us pick out a few representative utterances dealing with the course of business.

Among the financial editors we find in Chicago Mr. O. A. Mather, of *The Tribune*, imprest with the reluctance of business authorities to predict the future. But he notices that they lean generally to the opinion that "the first quarter of 1930 may prove less active than the corresponding periods of 1929 and 1928," while differing widely about the eventual revival, some "expecting a decided rebound before the middle of the year and others predicting little improvement until next autumn." Glenn Griswold of the Chicago *Journal of Commerce* is aware of a fundamental soundness of business conditions which may bring about a recovery from last fall's stock-market panic in months, which under conditions existing after previous crashes would have required years.

In the nation's financial center, H. Parker Willis of the New York *Journal of Commerce*, similarly commenting on the general uncertainty, finds that "on the whole, the situation is calmly and courageously viewed, with the expectation that business during the year 1930 will be, taking the country as a whole, successful and satisfactory."

The present recession—which, it is strongly asserted, preceded the market break—will soon run its course, declares Paul Willard Garrett of the New York *Evening Post*. A glance at the diagram reproduced on this page will explain what this editor means when he suggests that very likely "the current decline may resemble 1924 more than 1921." He makes a further suggestion that the deprest construction industry, as the one most likely to feel the benefits of the Hoover program, may lead in the general recovery.

"A rather unanimous opinion that business will be slow in the first three or six months of 1930, and corporation earnings less satisfactory during that period than since the early part of 1928," is reported by Charles F. Speare of the Consolidated Press. Another writer for this press service, Mr. J. C. Royle, is frankly optimistic. He holds that "American business proved its inherent stability and basic soundness" last year "when it sustained the impact of the greatest drop in security values ever known in history, with no more than a temporary hesitation in its march forward." Mr. Royle says he is backed by the opinion of scores of leading executives when he concludes that following 1929's record-breaking activity, "with many lines already heavily booked for the next few months, with extraordinary activity already planned in construction and expansion programs, and with easier money available, the outlook for 1930 is no less bright than was the outlook for 1928."

One financial editor, Mr. Alexander Dana Noyes, of the New York *Times*, presents in debate form the discordant prophecies of this New Year season. He summarizes as follows the chief arguments pro and con:

1. The stock market's collapse was reaction from an orgy of reckless speculation. No such excesses had been practised by trade and industry.

To this argument it is answered by less hopeful prophets, first, that even if mistaken ideas, unwarranted use of credit, and excessive accumulation of supplies had not been indulged in by producers, there is evidence that they were practised by consumers. Two or three thousand million dollars of "finance paper," put out to provide for instalment purchases, is still outstanding.

2. President Hoover's conferences have indicated expenditure of more than $2,000,000,000 during 1930 on constructive industry. The President himself has emphasized the fact that this program would avert general unemployment and insure continuance of industrial activity.

The counter-argument, while recognizing that the vigorous White House action prevented any such panic in productive industry as that of 1907, points out that the very fact of these unusual measures amounted to recognition of a critical situation. Furthermore, the program submitted by various industries did

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not embody pledges, but purposes more or less contingent on subsequent developments.

3. Nothing can stop industrial expansion, with such yearly increase in population and individual wealth as the United States presents. The President's committee on economic changes has estimated that total annual "money income" in America rose from $69,600,000,000 in 1924 to $81,000,000,000 in 1928. Production must increase to meet this rapidly increasing power to purchase.

To this it is answered that the estimates of increased annual income are not accompanied by estimates of expenditure. It is conceivable that even such annual expansion in money income might be overtopped by abnormal increase of purchases by the money-earners. No one can be sure, moreover, how far the yearly increment of wealth and buying power will have been affected by last Autumn's losses in stock speculation. By the same committee's estimates, "money income" fell to $55,800,000,000 in 1921, as against $65,500,000,000 in 1920.

4. Easy money should promote industrial recovery in 1930, especially when banks are not confronted with the mass of industrial "frozen credits" that left the market deadlocked after 1920.

It is replied that easy money after a financial crisis may be as much result of reduced industrial activity as cause for industrial revival. It existed very shortly after the panics of 1920, 1907, and 1893, but did not occasion trade revival. The bank portfolios, it is further pointed out, altho certainly not clogged with frozen credits in the field of industry, are carrying heavy burdens in the shape of speculative stock-exchange accounts "taken over" to save a nation-wide body of crippled speculators.

5. National or international politics would oftener complicate trade recovery after old Wall Street crises. No such adverse influence is in sight to-day.

No one disputes the great force of this consideration. But people of the less hopeful temperament answer that its influence on trade is negative rather than positive.

Prediction based upon these conflicting arguments will, according to Mr. Noyes, eventually be modified by three other larger considerations:

The quite indomitable spirit of confidence in the longer trend of American prosperity is bound to restrict, as it always has restricted, the scope of a trade reaction.

Unbroken experience has also taught that foundations for a new and greater prosperity have invariably been laid in such periods of reaction.

Finally, the position of overshadowing economic power in world finance, won by the United States since 1914, exists in its important aspects now, as it existed either a year ago or before the ill-fated stock-market "boom" began.

"Bankers Forecast Sound Business for 1930" is *The American Banker's* head-line over its symposium of bankers' New Year forecasts. We choose from the array of individual statements these sentences written by John G. Lonsdale, the St. Louis banker who is now President of the American Bankers' Association:

The dawn of 1930 finds American banking in strong, sound condition, and fully

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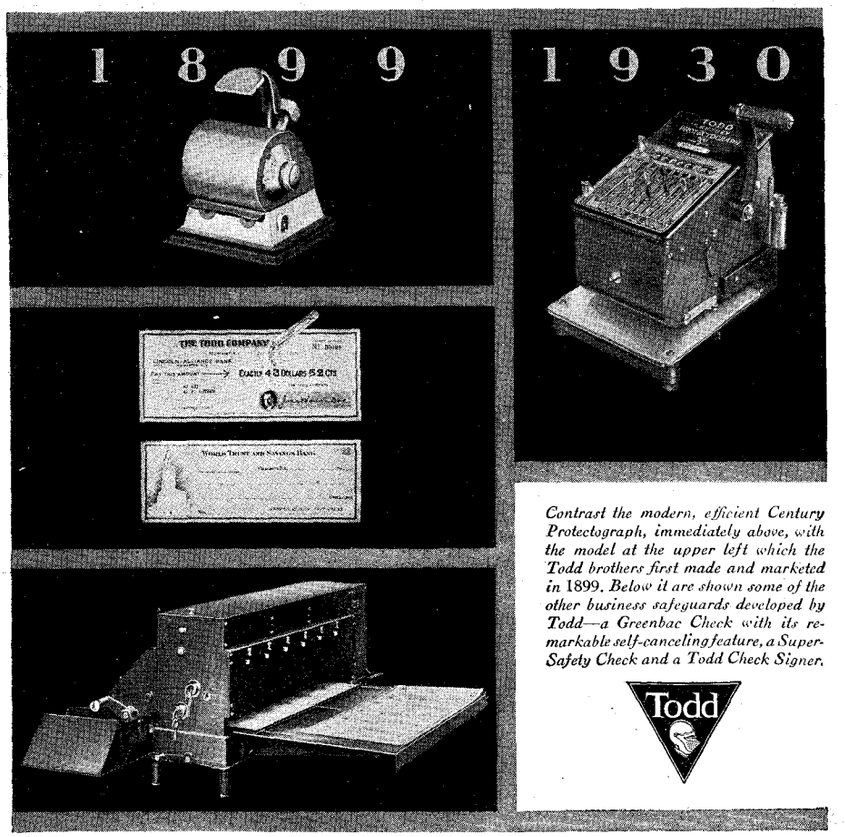

Contrast the modern, efficient Century Protectograph, immediately above, with the model at the upper left which the Todd brothers first made and marketed in 1899. Below it are shown some of the other business safeguards developed by Todd—a Greenbac Check with its remarkable self-canceling feature, a Super-Safety Check and a Todd Check Signer.

Todd

JUNE, 1899. In a small wood-shed in Rochester, two men were working to provide protection for a harassed banking world. The raising of bank drafts had become an easy and profitable business. No one could prevent it.

Together, the Todd brothers produced the instrument pictured at the upper left. It employed an entirely new principle, shredding indelible ink into the very fiber of the paper itself. Named "Protectograph," it put an abrupt end to draft-raising. But it could not cover a change in payee's name, or in date and number. And so the Todds went to work again.

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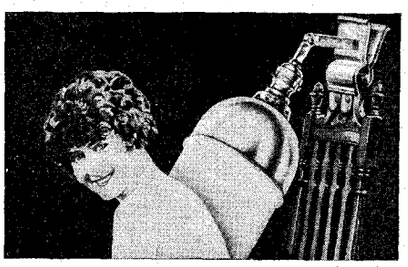

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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE
Continued

prepared to finance the activities of industry and trade.

Trade and industry, likewise, appear to be on a generally sound basis, with indications that they will continue to give a good account of themselves in the new year. We should, however, realize we can not go on forever setting up new records, and it is time we should be satisfied with just good business.

Rather non-committal is the National City Bank of New York in its January letter, merely suggesting that business recession preceded the stock-market collapse, and that apprehensions over the effects of that collapse on business "were much exaggerated." Another leading New York bank, the Guaranty Trust Company, in its *Guaranty Survey*, doesn't mind telling us that a consensus of authoritative opinion "seems to indicate a continued business recession during the early months of the year, some measure of recovery in the spring, and gradual improvement following, with fairly good results for the year as a whole." In other words:

The closing year began well but ended badly. The new year bids fair to reverse the process by beginning badly and ending well.

After a long and interesting discussion of business conditions, the Cleveland Trust Company asserts the probability in its *Business Bulletin* "that general business in 1930 will be slower, but not slow; poorer, but not poor; it seems unlikely that the recession will develop into a depression." Those of our readers who want more definite predictions are offered these specific prophecies by Col. Leonard P. Ayres, editor of *The Business Bulletin*, and Vice-President of the Union Trust Company:

Short-term interest rates will probably have a downward trend as we enter the early months of 1930, changing to a rising one before the close of the year, with average levels well below those of 1929, but not below those of 1927.

Production of cars and trucks in the United States and Canada in 1930 will probably fall below that of 1929 by more than half a million, but not by more than a million.

The total value of building construction in 1930 will probably not differ from that of 1929 by more than 5 per cent.

Stock prices in the closing months of 1930 will probably be well above the levels of the closing months of 1929, but still below the recent high levels.

Total output of iron and steel in 1930 will probably be distinctly less than in 1929.

It seems unlikely that the cost of living will change much in 1930.

The average wholesale prices of non-agricultural commodities in 1930 will probably be less than in 1929, but not by more than 5 per cent.

It is likely that there will be more unemployment in the early months of 1930 than in the corresponding months of 1929, but with conditions improving as the year advances.

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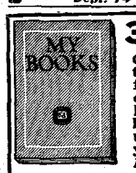

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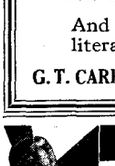

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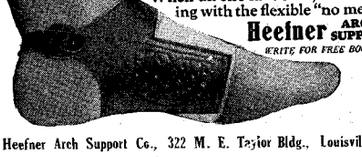

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Average industrial wage rates will probably not differ in 1930 by more than three per cent. from the 1929 average.

Costs of building will probably not change greatly in 1930, but the trend is likely to be a declining one.

The net profits of industrial corporations in 1930 will probably be distinctly less than in 1929.

The total of our tourist travel aboard will decline.

It now seems probable that the course of general business will reverse its trend of 1929 by starting lower and ending higher. It seems likely that conditions will be slow in the spring, better in the summer, and that they will improve strongly in the autumn.

Our various statistical and economic authorities are responsible for an almost infinite variety of New Year opinion. Lewis H. Haney, director of the New York University Bureau of Business Research, writing in the New York *Evening Post*, thinks the existing recession will be greater than those of 1923–1924 and 1926–1927—see the diagram on page 48—and that it will last "maybe until about October." In Mr. Haney's opinion the efforts of the Administration at Washington to check business recession came "too late to have much effect." On the Pacific coast the Silberling Research Corporation of San Francisco agrees in inclining to "extend the period of subnormal buying power well into the fall of 1930." Vice-President Laurence H. Sloan of the Standard Statistics Company, rejecting the idea of "whistling in the dark to keep up one's courage," concludes, in a New York *Evening Post* article, that the present downward trend "is likely to continue at a relatively low level during the normally quiet months immediately ahead."

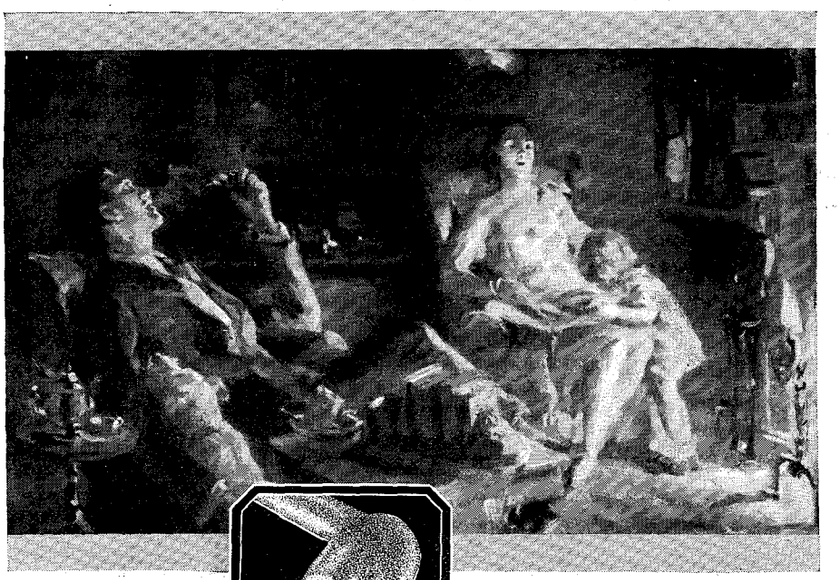
Conditions at present suggest to the Alexander Hamilton Institute that this year "will not experience such a large volume of business as it enjoyed in 1929." This is no time for either optimism or alarm, in the opinion of the Harvard Economic Society. It remarks:

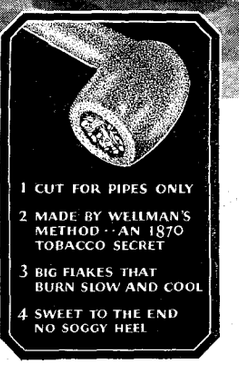
To-day a depression seems improbable, and continuance of business recession is all that is in prospect. This justifies a forecast of recovery of business next spring, with further improvement in the fall, so that 1930, as a whole, should prove at least a fairly good year.

Opinion regarding the future is becoming more optimistic, according to *Dun's Review*, which says: "1930 begins with most of the fundamentals favorable to ultimate renewed expansion."

The following summary of a detailed review and forecast by the Moody's Investors' Service is offered over the signature of Mr. John Moody:

The present recession in general business, which really commenced six months ago, is undoubtedly now in its acutest phase. Trade returns two or three months hence will indicate this. By early spring there should be definite signs of a turn in the trend in all basic lines of importance. The last half of 1930 should be marked by a rapid recovery in every direction.

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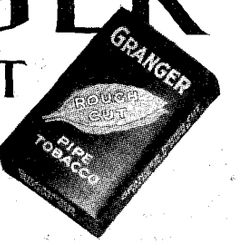

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CURRENT EVENTS

FOREIGN

December 31.—Seventy-two children are killed and scores injured in a panic in the Glen Motion-picture Theater in Paisley, Scotland, caused by the ignition of the film in the operator's box.

The Spanish Government asks the French Government to include Spain in the parleys on a "Mediterranean Locarno," and not make Spain subject to an agreement by England, France, and Italy.

January 1.—Nahas Pasha, new Premier of Egypt, informs King Fuad that the Constitution will be revised with a view to obtaining complete independence from Great Britain.

The Indian Nationalist Congress, meeting in Lahore, ends in a party split when thirty members, headed by Srinivisa Iyengar, form a new party on the extreme Left to carry out the program of the Congress. First steps to enforce a decision of the Nationalist Congress to boycott the Legislative Councils have been taken, it is reported, in the Bengal Council, from which Congress members have been ordered to resign.

January 2.—King Victor Emanuel of Italy grants amnesty to 6,000 convicts to commemorate the forthcoming wedding of Crown Prince Humbert to Princess Marie Jose of Belgium.

Premier Primo de Rivera of Spain announces the beginning of plans to abandon the dictatorship he established in 1923.

January 3.—The second session of The Hague Conference begins, with Premier Henri Jaspar of Belgium presiding.

January 4.—The British, French and Italian delegates at the Hague Conference propose that all claims of the former Allied nations for reparations from Austria be wiped out, and that Austria cancel her claims on the successor States for reimbursement for property of the former Austro-Hungarian Government which fell to Jugoslavia and Czechoslovakia. Austria is reported willing to accept the bargain.

A Chinese mob stormed and wrecked the English Baptist mission church, hospital and school at Chow-tsun, ninety miles east of Tsinanfu, December 29, according to a delayed dispatch. The demonstration is said to have been the result of an anti-Christian move, which is headed in Shantung by Hu Tsui-yuan, appointed as Commissioner of Education by the Nanking Government.

January 6.—Eight resignations from the Indian Legislatures have been received by the Government in Calcutta, it is reported. The members resigned in obedience to the order of the Indian National Congress forbidding members to hold such posts.

January 7.—The German Government undertakes, at the conference at The Hague, "not to take advantage of the rights of moratorium except simultaneously toward all the Powers whose claims are accepted in the report of the experts."

DOMESTIC

December 31.—Senator Brookhart of Iowa demands the removal from office of Secretary Mellon, Under Secretary Mills, Assistant Secretary Lowman, in charge of Prohibition, and Prohibition Commissioner Doran, as the first step in a "cleaning-up" process.

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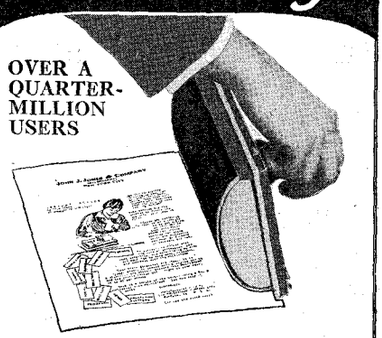

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Gen. Jan Christian Smuts, former Premier of South Africa, who is visiting the United States to participate in the celebration of the tenth anniversary of the founding of the League of Nations, says that world wars will be an impossibility in the future, because poisonous gases, bacteria, and other developments of applied science would be used in a direct attack on civilian populations.

January 1.—The National Collegiate Athletic Association, meeting in New York, adopts a resolution calling upon college and university presidents and others concerned, to study the recent report of the Carnegie Foundation, charging colleges with recruiting and subsidizing in college football, and recommending that "every educational official responsibly related to athletics analyze his own institution in the light of this report, and make earnest and quiet effort to use it for the benefit of his own school or university."

anuary 2.—Ten men engaged in filming a motion-picture are killed when the two airplanes in which they were riding collide and fall into the Pacific Ocean off Point Vincente, California.

Coast Guard recruiting posters are torn down and trampled in a demonstration on Boston Common as a protest against the recent killing of three rum-runners in Rhode Island waters by Coast Guardsmen.

The United States becomes owner of the Turtle Islands, a small group between the Philippine Islands and North Borneo, under a treaty with the British Government signed at the State Department. About 200 inhabitants are added to the American population.

anuary 3.—Fire, originating in what is known as the "model" room, threatens the Capitol in Washington. The damage is estimated at $3,000.

A treasury report places the gross public debt at $16,300,921,501.42, as against $17,309,749,135.86 on the same date one year ago, a decrease of $1,008,727,634.44.

Clare Briggs, well-known cartoonist, dies in a hospital in New York. He was fifty-five.

anuary 5.—At a celebration of the founding of the League of Nations in the Metropolitan Opera House, New York, Gen. Jan Christian Smuts, former Premier of South Africa, expresses the hope "that there will be the closest collaboration between the League on the one hand and the American system on the other," and says "you need not become a member of the League in order to play your part to the fullest in the greatest of human causes."

nuary 6.—President A. Lawrence Lowell of Harvard University, in his annual report, criticizes the tendency of alumni to stress the spectacular in intercollegiate athletics to the detriment of physical training for the whole body of students, and advocates the Greek idea of sport for sport's sake.

nuary 7.—President Hoover bids godspeed to the American delegation to the London naval arms conference, and says that the difficulties of finding a basis acceptable to five nations "are great but not insuperable."

Them Fatal Woids.—TEMPERANCE ORATOR—"Some advocate moderation—others mand Prohibition. What, I ask you, ully is the great drink question?"
A VOICE—"What'll you have?"—*Everyly's Weekly (London).*

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To Put It Coarsely.—"I made some very valuable contacts to-day."

"I didn't make any sales, either."—*Life.*

Human Barbed-Wire.—"What have you in the way of a drink?"

"Three policeman and a Federal agent."—*Bean Pot.*

Surviving a Panic.—"The scene beggared description."

"Never mind," said the editor, "borrow a few adjectives and go on with it."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

Midnight Embraces.—"The lampposts in our road have been repainted."

"Yes, I noticed it when my husband came home."—*Faun (Vienna).*

Give It a Name.—POORGOLFER—"Well, how do you like my game?"

CADDY—"I suppose it's all right, but I still prefer golf."—*Montreal Star.*

Educating Ma.—"Has your son's college education proved of any real value?"

"Yes, indeed, it's entirely cured his mother of bragging about him."—*Pathfinder.*

Friends of Silence.—By means of a new local anesthetic, patients may listen-in to radio while undergoing a surgical operation. Some, however, firmly demand chloroform.—*London Opinion.*

Sweet Tooth.—TRAMP—"Have you a piece of cake, lady, to give a poor man who hasn't had a bite to eat for two days?"

LADY—Cake? Isn't bread good enough for you?"

TRAMP—"Ordinarily, yes, ma'am, but this is my birthday."—*Pitt Panther.*

Perfectly Satisfied.—

A captious young fellow of Fla.
Was necking a wench in a ca.
Said he to his queen,
"I never have seen
A place where the women are ta."
—*Yale Record.*

What the Saints Will Miss.—The late Sir Herbert Beerbohm Tree, the famous actor-manager, was once passing into Gloucester Cathedral to attend a festival. He heard a man arguing excitedly with a steward, who refused to let him enter without his ticket, which he declared he had lost. Losing his temper, the disappointed one demanded rhetorically, "Do you think tickets will be required to enter Heaven?"

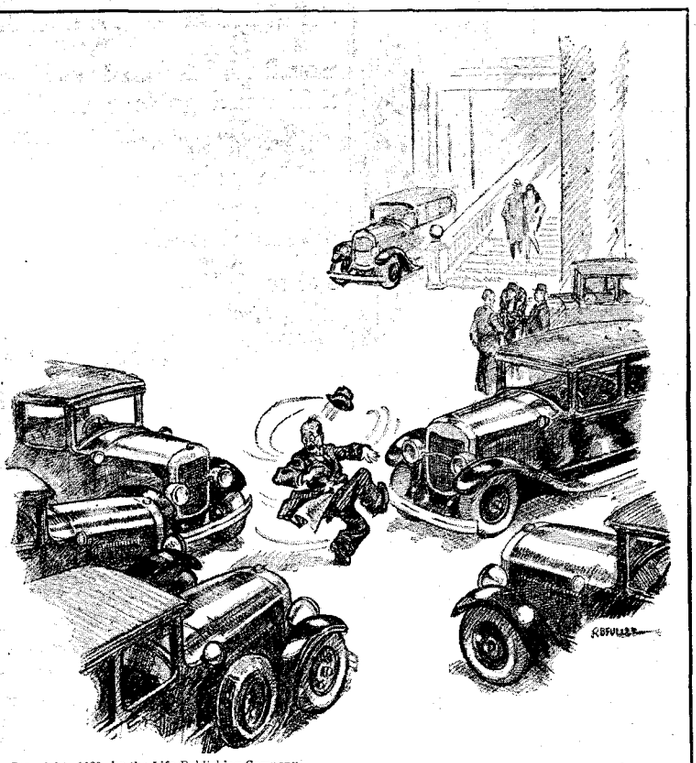
"Possibly not, sir," was the reply, "but Madame —— will not be singing there."—*Christian Register.*

Try a Brassie.—GOLFER—"If you laugh at me again, I'll knock your block off."

CADDY—"Haw, haw, you wouldn't even know what club to use."—*New York Central Lines Magazine.*

Too Much Sister.—SHE—"Now you pride yourself on being able to judge a woman's character by her clothes. What would be your verdict on my sister over there?"

HE (looking at her sister's scant attire)—"Insufficient evidence."—*London Opinion.*



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PECULIAR ACTION OF A PEDESTRIAN AT THE AUTO SHOW
—*Life.*

Own Up, Old Top!—MR. BEARD—"I want something to wear around the dormitory."

SALESGIRL—"How large is your dormitory?"—*Rammer Jammer.*

Call the Board of Health.—NIGHT-CLUB HABITUÉ (staggering out of dive at 4 A. M.)—"Good Lord, what is that strange odor around here?"

DOORMAN—"That, sir, is fresh air."—*Humor, quoted by The Lampoon.*

Or Something Like That.—MISTRESS—"Whose was that man's voice I heard in the kitchen?"

MAID—"Oh—'m—my brother—'m."

MISTRESS—"What is his name?"

MAID—"Er—I think it's 'Erbert, 'm."—*Punch.*

Getting Under the Fifth Rib.—CUSTOMER—"To what do you owe your extraordinary success as a house-to-house salesman."

SALESMAN—"To the first five words I utter when a woman opens the door—'Miss, is your mother in?' "—*Tit-Bits.*

SLIPS THAT PASS IN THE NIGHT

Modern Bossy.—Electric washer fo cow.—*Ad in the Joplin News-Herald.*

What Price Peaches'?—
Plain Ladies' Coats—85c
—*Price list of a Fort Wayne dry cleanery.*

Fashions in Bugville.—
CAPTURE INSECT
WITH FRENCH HEEL
—*Tulsa World.*

Paw Dear!—Mrs. G. R suffered a fractured paw —*Salt Lake Tribune.*

Potent Remedy.—
Farmer Shot By Wife
Reported Improved
—*Boonville (Mo.) pape*

Lame Alibi.—For Sal —New baby carriag bought in error; neve been used; too busy wit politics.—*Liberty (N. Y. paper.*

Dodging the Cops.—S quickly did the twiste move that it passed ou into the Everglades befor police officials realize what had happened. — *Palm Beach Post.*

Sweetly Considerate.—
WOMAN IN FAVOR
OF LESS CLOTHES,
MORE COMFORT
FOR MEN
—*Head-lines in the Sa Diego Evening Tribune.*

Compound Interest. — The winner of the raffle f two guinea pigs at t Scouts fête on Saturday asked to communicate wi Box 396, Salisbury. The prize has sin increased to four guinea pigs.—*Salisbur Southern Rhodesia paper.*

Expert Criticism.—
ST. LAWRENCE CANAL
RIDICULED BY FISH
—*New York Times.*

But Mornings! Oh, Boy!—Young M to drive a standard shift car. Must careful driver from four o'clock in aft noon on.—*Ad in the Charlottesville Dai Progress.*

Staged a Come-Back.—Brick E colonial built in 1790 by an old sea capta for his home and occupied by his ancest up to four years ago when it was careful restored and modernized.—*Ad in t Boston Herald.*

Watch Your Step!—With Any Monar Range Purchase we will completely cov the kitchen with "Extra Quality" Lin leum or a 42-piece set of fine Dinnerwa etc., if you do not wish Linoleum.— *in the Deseret News, Salt Lake City.*

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